The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts, $450,000 in Prizes, Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,			$139,125
1 Cash Prize,			10,000
1	"	$10,000 Each,	10,000
1	"	5,000	10,000
2	"	2,500	10,000
4	"	1,000	10,000
20	"	500	25,000
50	"	200	20,000
100	"	100	20,000
200	"	50	20,000
300	"	20	18,960
698	"	10	13,960
1,000	"	10	10,000
1,758	"	5	8,790
36,450	"	2.50	91,125
40,000 Prizes			$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.

Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to..........$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
Or THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New York.

We have no agents in Chicago, and all communications must be addressed to the home office at Louisville.

REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in market—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Five and Ten Years' Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free by addressing
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,

148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.

Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
E. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
E. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 676 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS.,

Have removed to their New and Elegant Store,

No. 122 STATE-ST.

Will be happy to see our old West Side friends and many others who are visiting the Exposition.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

OVERCOATS.

"OAK HALL," BOSTON.

We respectfully call the attention of the trade and public throughout the United States to the excellent stock and unrivaled assortment of

ULSTER OVERCOATS

now ready for examination and sale at OAK HALL, BOSTON.

Being the original introducers of this garment to the American market, we claim peculiar facilities for furnishing the BEST, both of foreign and domestic make.

These we offer this season contain the latest improvements made in Europe up to date of September, and our arrangements are complete for receiving a regular monthly supply throughout the season from the best houses in Ireland and England.

The prices for the season will be fixed at

$30, $40 & $45,

with regular discount to the trade throughout the country. In sending orders for these Coats, the only measures necessary are height of the person and size round the breast. Direct letters to the ULSTER DEPARTMENT of

OAK HALL, BOSTON.

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,

32, 34, 36, 38 North-st.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

Finest Quality of Anth. Coal in the Market.

ALL SIZES DELIVERED TO CITY CUSTOMERS

At $10 per Ton.

Liberal Discount Made to Country Dealers on Cash Orders.

BRIAR HILL, BLOSS., MEDWAY, WILMINGTON,

And other varieties of SOFT COALS always on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

OFFICE—19 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Docks—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

FINANCIAL.

Barclay, Voorhies & Co.

BANKERS,

80 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Solicit the Deposit Accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others, and offer the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.

Pay Interest on Time Deposits.

Make transfers of money by telegraph on New York and Boston.

Preston, Kean & Co.,

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE. 137 and 139 LaSalle-st. | WEST SIDE. Cor. Randolph & Halsted-sts.

We receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.

Our South Side Bank will remove to 100 Washington-st. as soon as building is completed.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BEDDING,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOLD PENS

AND

PENCIL CASES,

The Largest and Handsomest Assortment in the city, at Wholesale and Retail, at

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

We are now prepared to show our friends and the public an unusually large and complete stock of rich and medium

FURNITURE,

And inlaid and gilt fancy goods. We would particularly invite the attention of buyers to our extraordinary low prices.

GEORGE GILBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.,

267 & 269 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY.

Millinery Opening!

MRS. WILD, having removed to her New Store, will have her regular opening on Friday and Saturday, and solicits an inspection of her elegant designs and choice assortment of the richest Novelties of the Season.

198 NORTH CLARK-ST.

THE CRISIS.

A Day of Fluctuations in Wall Street.

An Unhealthy Buoyancy on the Stock-Exchange.

Gold Drops to 107 5-8—The Lowest Point Since the War.

Sudden Rise of Vanderbilt's Specialties.

Vanderbilt Preparing for a Heavy Bull Campaign.

The New York Central Dividend Completed, Even to the Payment of Vanderbilt.

Discussion on the Resumption of Greenback Payments.

Action of the Treasury Department on Redistribution of Currency.

Great Demand for Currency in Boston.

Anticipated Stoppage of the Philadelphia Carpet-Factories.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A FEELING OF DISTRUST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At the opening of business in the Stock Exchange, this morning, it seemed for a brief period as if the financial buoyancy which exhibited itself yesterday, and which had, in a large measure, restored waning confidence, was again to be usurped by depression and uncertainty. Prices declined from ¼ to 2 per cent, and, of course, confidence lessened as prices fell. Soon, however, a buoyancy as marked as the depression succeeded under the skillful manipulation of the bulls. Prices continued to advance until the smaller operators entered the speculative arena, and then there was a general rush of purchasers. No failures were announced, and this tended greatly to promote confidence.

THE ADVANCE

ranged from 1 to 5⅝ per cent, and was well distributed throughout the list. As usual, the largest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central. The first-named opened at 54@54¼, fell off to 53¼, advanced to 56⅞, reacted to 55¼, and afterwards reached 58⅜. Lake Shore rose from 66 to 68¼, fell off to 67½, and finally reached 70. New York Central ranged between 86½ and 89⅞, with latest sales at nearly the highest point. Northwestern common advanced from 36 to 40½; St. Paul common from 28 to 31⅞; and Wabash from 38⅜ to 41⅞. Investment shares were firmer and express shares made an advance over yesterday's quotations.

CAUSE OF THE WEAKNESS.

The weakness in prices early in the day was attributed to the fact that the Grinnell injunction having been dissolved by Judge Blatchford, those who held Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, and other stocks for account of Grinnell and have failed to close them out under the rule the day after dissolution, had done so this morning. Whether all concerned have closed out their contracts could not be definitely learned, but at Exchange the following sales took place under the rule, on account of Grinnell & Co., by order of Philip Weyer & Co., Scott, Strong & Co., Olcott & Co., and Woerischoffer & Co.: 3,000 shares Union Pacific; 3,000 shares Lake Shore; 300 shares New York Central; 200 shares Rock Island; 200 shares Northwestern, and 180 shares Pacific Mail. Considerable confusion exists concerning

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS

in this case. The first injunction having been dissolved, Grinnell & Co. to-day began new and voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy, and the usual notices were issued to that effect. By some, this was thought another form of injunction and restrained sale of their stock turned or hypothecated with other dealers, and to this was attributed the withholding of the large bulk of the stock from the market. It was insisted that sales under the rule were made by secret arrangement with Grinnell & Co. and many who had not seen the notice served on the creditors believed that the sales were made in violation of law; but members of the firm asserted that all this was false, and that all business had been transacted in an open-handed way, and that the course they had taken was their only resort. The liabilities of the firm are, as shown in the bankruptcy notice, as follows: Due to creditors of George Bird Grinnell and Joseph C. Williams as copartners in the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co., $5,727,579.34; due to creditors of George Bird Grinnell & Co., $4,148,201.84; due to creditors of George Bird Grinnell individually, $711.00; total, $9,876,491.18. The continuation of the prompt payment of the New York Central dividend was also looked upon as a sign of brighter times. Inquiry at the office of the bankers elicited the information that Commodore Vanderbilt had drawn all the dividend he was entitled to upon his stocks.

GOLD.

The downward course of gold has caused even more interest than usual to be taken in it. It opened at 108⅜, fell to 107⅝, and closed at 108. The latter figure is the lowest that it has reached since 1862. The decline is attributed to the absence of any very large short interest; the near approach of the payments of November interest on United States bonds, together with the constant flow this way of foreign specie.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The condition of the money market was a matter of great surprise. Early in the day it was stringent at ¼ per cent and interest, but toward the close of business it was offered at 7 per cent per annum, and after 3 p. m. at 3 per cent per annum. The latter figure was so remarkable that it was supposed to be another feature of the new path speculation is now following.

PRODUCE.

There was no noticeable change in the flour market. The wheat market opened firm for Milwaukee and tame for Chicago; the former in fair demand, to complete cargoes. The market closed lower and flat. The decline in exchange and gold, and liberal offerings, gave buyers further advantage. Business in freights was transacted at essentially unchanged rates, and demand about the same as yesterday.

VIEWS ON THE PANIC.

A leading officer of the Rock Island & Chicago Railway said to-day to the *Tribune* reporter that the panic was mending, and in a substantial way. People, he said, are now buying shares for investment, not for speculation. Since the 23d of September, 72,632 shares of Rock Island have been transferred on the books, mostly by people for investment, and I doubt not every dividend-paying road finds its shares going in the same proportion. Roads that are finished and earning money will be immensely benefited by the flurry, for a great amount of their stock will be taken entirely, and forever out of the speculative pool of Wall street. I do not believe that any of the stock transferred on the books will show itself in market again under a rise of 15 per cent, and a great deal of it will never come out of private vaults at all, except to claim dividends. The people who come in now to have shares transferred are new people. They are not the regulars of the street, but are mostly small purchasers, and many of them are ladies. Two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five shares have been transferred in small lots to-day. The same may of course be said of all dividend-paying roads. The New York Central is turning over a great deal of its stock to investors who pay cash at depreciated rates and are glad to hold on for dividends.

Interviews with a large number of prominent bankers, brokers, and other operators elicit the fact that it is generally believed that the recent troubles will certainly have a healthy effect. Money is coming in from the country, and gold is lower than at any previous period since the beginning of the war.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The payment of the semi-annual dividend of the New York Central Railroad was resumed this morning. Some of the newspapers intimate that Commodore Vanderbilt did not present the scrip for his dividends. Inquiry, however, revealed the fact that he has drawn the full amount due.

SOLD OUT UNDER THE RULE.

At the Stock Exchange to-day Philip Speyer & Co., Woerrischoffer & Co. Scott, Strong & Co., and Alcott & Co. had stocks sold out under the rule for account of Grinnell & Co., as follows: 3,000 shares Union Pacific at 18⅝@19; 3,700 Lake Shore at 66⅝@67¼; 300 New York Central at 83¾; 100 Pacific Mail at 32½; 200 Rock Island at 83⅜; and 200 Northwestern at 38⅝.

RISE IN VANDERBILT STOCKS.

In explanation of the sudden rise in Vanderbilt stocks a number of rumors are afloat, among them one of an alleged sale of $10,000,000 Vanderbilt specialties to German bankers, the proceeds of which are to be used by the Commodore in promoting a vigorous bull campaign. It is said the Commodore has bought largely to-day.

The *Post* says the day has been one of

UNHEALTHY BUOYANCY

at the Stock Exchange, and considers the development of bull speculations at present as unfortunate. Some prominent brokers believe the present strength is only the prelude to another break.

A NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The *Express* says: The question of the banks resuming greenback payments is now being actively discussed in financial circles, especially as it has an important bearing upon the general situation. While the New York banks are in a state of suspension, the people in the interior have a good excuse for not paying their debts to the Atlantic cities, and consequently collections are much slower than they would otherwise be. In different parts of the country the National Banks are gradually resuming currency payments, and this business would make still greater headway if the banks of New York and Philadelphia should resume. The Philadelphia banks have about $3,000,000 of their reserve in this city, and they cannot resume until our own banks do. It does not follow that this money would be withdrawn from New York in case of resumption here, but, on the contrary, it would probably remain, as the Philadelphia banks would not draw it as soon as it became apparent that they could get it. Resumption by New York banks is an important step in the restoration of confidence, and this can only be accomplished by giving up the present system of pooling greenbacks, which has always been an injustice to the strong banks, able to take care of themselves. These banks have carried safely through the recent panic about a dozen weak banks, and it is but natural that they should desire resumption. These weak banks would, no doubt, be called upon to liquidate largely in consequence of the withdrawal of deposits and cancellation of accounts, and possibly some might have to be wound up, but our banking system would be placed upon a stronger basis, and the moral effect of redemption here would be felt favorably throughout the country.

The deposits of our city banks now range from $144,000,000 to $150,000,000, and the greenbacks reported on hand are from $5,500,000 to $6,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the percentage of greenbacks to deposits is only about 4 per cent, and, adding the city bank circulation of $28,000,000, the percentage of greenbacks to total liabilities is less than the percentage to deposits. This is certainly not a brilliant exhibit, and the only way to improve it is by discussing the question and suggesting remedies.

The managers of sound and conservative banks are daily refusing deposits of greenbacks, for the reason that the same, or a large portion of them, will be immediately taken from them by the Clearing-House system of "scaling." Where bank officials do accept deposits of greenbacks, they generally exchange the same for National currency, if possible, at the Sub-Treasury; and by this means they are enabled to keep a class of currency on hand that the Clearing-House cannot take away from them. We trust that the bank Presidents will take early means to restore currency payments, and thereby prevent New York from being behind all her sister cities in this important matter of resumption.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

One of the most extensive grain-dealers in the country said to-day that the exporters were taking every bushel of grain that they could obtain. His house alone is receiving 100,000 bushels of wheat each day, which is immediately sent abroad. He thinks the Produce Exchange is virtually outside of Wall street influence, and that any difficulties in the money market, occasioned by stock speculations, will not materially affect the dealers in produce. The people of Europe want bread, and they will get it if they are compelled to send gold here for it. He concluded by saying that the prospect for a continued brisk trade was very good.

GOULD OUSTED.

Jay Gould has been removed from the Presidency of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and A. M. Serrat elected his successor. Gould is not even in the Direction now.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—There was a lighter feeling in the money market to-day, though a disposition to favor commercial men's paper in preference to brokers' was discernable. Quotations on call were 12 to 15 per cent, and discounts on commercial paper 15 to 25 per cent per annum. The banks are discounting to a limited extent.

GOLD

opened at 108⅜, declined to 107⅞, and closed at 108.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of Benjamin Bullock & Sons was held at their office, South Front street, at 7 o'clock to-day, Stephen A. Caldwell, Chairman. John C. Bullitt, on behalf of the firm, stated that, in order to protect the interests of all creditors, an assignment of all firm and personal property had been made on the 14th inst. to Henry L. Lewis, Esq., of Lewis, Wharton & Co.; that their actual cash assets available were $732,000. The liabilities were $1,632,000, besides some contingent liabilities that are difficult to estimate. Messrs. Alexander Whilldin, Sheppen, and Caleb J. Milne were appointed a committee of the creditors to act in conjunction with the Assignee to close the estate as speedily and as advantageously as possible.

MARTIN LANDINBERGER & CO.

Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the creditors of Benj. Bullock's Sons, a meeting of those of Martin Landinberger & Co. was held at the same place. Mr. Ernst, on behalf of Mr. Landinberger, stated that his assets were $2,600,000, while his total liabilities were $1,400,000; that his large amount of real estate in the city and at Loudenberg was entirely free from incumbrance, and that he would pay in full, dollar for dollar. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. J. E. Mitchell, of the Mechanics' Bank, Charles Close, and Henry C. Howell, was appointed to verify the statement, and report at once to an adjourned meeting.

THE MANUFACTORIES.

The employes of the Southwark Foundry held a meeting yesterday, and agreed to resume work. Henry G. Morris offered to compromise one-half of the reduction of wages originally purposed, and advance the rate to the old standard when the losses of the establishment are made up.

SUSPENSION.

The suspension of Morris has been announced at a meeting of the Board of Brokers. Liabilities unknown. Speculation is rife about the cause of the failure.

STOPPED WORK.

The woolen factory of Rosenthal & Shuster, corner of Berks and Howard streets, has suspended. It is understood that others will soon cease operations.

THE CARPET MANUFACTORIES.

There are about 200 carpet factories in the Nineteenth Ward, in which between 10,000 and 12,000 men, women, and children are employed, operating 8,000 steam and hand looms. If these people are thrown out of employment the suffering will be great. It is estimated that about 700 carpet weavers are idle, and the manufacturers state that their works are kept in operation more to keep the operatives out of the streets than anything else. All concur in complaints of inability to make collections and fears of immediate suspension. James Dittie, proprietor of the Nonpareil Carpet Works, states that there is a vast amount of paper circulating in the trade which it is difficult to get discounted, and this to a great degree impairs trade. He expresses the opinion that if the manufacturers are able to get through with their obligations this month, they may be safe, but the indications are that many will be hopelessly crippled.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The act of July 12, 1870, authorizing the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation, to National Banks, also provided for the withdrawal of $25,000,000 from banks in States having an excess of circulation. But it directed that no circulation shall be withdrawn until after the $54,000,000 shall have been taken up. All of the latter amount has been subscribed for, and only about $3,000,000 are yet to be taken up. Nearly two months ago a notice was sent from the Currency Bureau to banks that had subscribed for additional currency, informing them that unless they took that currency within thirty days it would be given to others among the numerous applicants. This had a good effect in some instances, but a number of the banks begged for more time, whereupon thirty days more was granted to them. The latter period of time will expire on the 18th inst., when every dollar of the remaining $3,000,000 ought to be distributed to the subscribers, or other banks that want it. There appears, however, to be little or no disposition on the part of the authorities here to hurry matters in this respect. It is said the act is not mandatory, but leaves to the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury the question when the withdrawal and redistribution of the $25,000,000 is required. While the Treasury authorities are ready to admit that the Western and Southern States may really need additional circulation, it is understood to be the belief of the Department that it would be impracticable to withdraw any of the circulation from the Eastern States, to say nothing of the difficulties and strong opposition that would be encountered in so doing; consequently there will not likely be anything more than a show of preparation to execute the redistribution clause of the law alluded to, until an opportunity shall have been given to Congress to alter, amend, or repeal the section so as to relieve the department from its dilemma.

NO MARKET FOR COSTLY GOODS.

It is reported that costly goods are being reshipped to Europe because there is no market for them in this country, at present. Silks, satins, velvets, laces, and ribbon are chief among these reshipments. No loss to the country in import duties is occasioned, but owners lose heavily in the cost of freight, insurance and handling.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—There has been an encouraging change in the condition of the money market to-day. Borrowers are as numerous as ever, and lenders are not in sufficient force to meet the demand. The principal feature of interest to-day has been the strong demand for New York funds to meet calls for collections. It is probable that there is a good deal going there by Boston parties, in the purchase of gold, stocks, and other securities, and more or less New York mercantile paper has been purchased here, all of which calls for large remittances.

The balance of the Boston banks held in New York being largely overdrawn, exchange on that city is very scarce, and rates are getting to be nominal, and a matter of agreement between the parties negotiating. To-day the premium has ranged from $2 to $4.

The general position of the banks is better. Many report an increase of deposits and good balances from their corresponding banks in the country, but the demand keeps full pace with the increase of resources as they flow in. The bank rates for discounts to customers is still 7 per cent, and outside 15 to 18 is about the range for the best paper, though the higher rate is by no means the limit in that direction. The effect of the stringency is seen by the report from Fall River. The Manufacturers' Board of Trade of that city have voted to recommend the suspension of all the mills there for two days in each week, and to run only eight hours a day during the other four days for the present. The Groton Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., have also posted a notice that they will run on half-time, and other manufacturers in the place are contemplating the same course.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—An effort is making, with doubtful show of success, to get up a meeting of the St. Louis Clearing-House, for the purpose of considering the question of resuming currency payment. If it is held, those most active in the matter will present a resolution advising gradual resumption, i. e., the disbursing every five days of a large amount of currency until full currency payment is reached. It is reported to-night that the scheme has fallen through, because of the opposition of the stronger banks, they desiring to resume immediately. It is thought by many that when the banks resume, which event can hardly be postponed beyond the 1st of November, they will do it quietly, without any action of the Clearing-House.

The Central Savings Bank, which has the reputation of being a sound institution, was accidentally omitted from the list sent you on Tuesday night. I am informed by persons officially connected with the Mercantile Bank, and the Second National, also omitted, that those institutions are in a healthy condition, and that both would vote for immediate resumption if a meeting of the Clearing-House should be held to-morrow. The daily papers of the city are persistently and ably urging resumption.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 16.—A meeting of creditors of T. P. Sheldon & Co., suspended bankers, was held this evening at the Recorder's office, at which was submitted a report of the Committee appointed by a former meeting of creditors to examine into and report the condition of the affairs of the bank. The meeting was largely attended. The Committee reported Sheldon & Co.'s liabilities at $81,114, as follows: Saving deposits, $5,000; ordinary deposits, $6,114. To offset this the Committee reported Sheldon & Co.'s assets at $82,468. According to estimates furnished by Mr. Sheldon, this is made up as follows: Bills discounted and bills receivable, $45,575; due from Howes & Macy, New York, $7,163; real estate, $25,000. The balance is made up on office furniture, personal property, etc. The Committee had no means of ascertaining the true value of the securities held by the bank, but deduct 50 per cent. They also make other reductions for overestimates, amounting, in all, to $30,000, leaving the actual assets $52,000. From the showing made, depositors will receive not to exceed 50 cents on the dollar.

KANSAS LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 16.—About $20,000 of the State funds of Kansas were on deposit with Gilman, Son & Co., of New York, who suspended on the 15th inst.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The Clearing-House Association to-day fixed the rate to be collected for odd exchange upon paper made payable with exchange on New York, and for remittances, at 4 per cent premium.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—5 p.m.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £1,293,000. Amount gone into bank on balance to-day, £235,000. Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92½@92⅝. Bonds—5-20s of '65, ex. int., 93¼; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90⅝, ex. int. Erie, 40½. Tallow, 42s 3d@42s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the past week 1,000,000 francs. Rentes, 57@57½f.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The steamer City of Montreal, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New York, took £73,000 gold. The steamer Oceanic, which also sailed to-day, took £1,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—The Groton Mills will soon be run on half-time, and other manufacturers are considering a proposition to that effect.

TRANS-MISSOURI IRRIGATION.

Second Day's Session of the Convention in Denver—Teller of the Memorial to Congress—A National Irrigation Committee Appointed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 16.—The Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention reassembled here this morning, and held three sessions. Much interesting discussion took place between the delegates.

The report of the Memorial Committee was adopted. The paper provides that Congress shall grant, respectively, to the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Washington, also to the States of Nevada, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas,—comprising one-third of the geographical area of the United States, or over 1,000,000 square miles, which is mostly arid lands,—one-half of the arid lands in their borders, the proceeds of which shall be kept in their respective treasuries, for the purpose of constructing an extensive system of irrigating canals and ditches within their several borders. The memorial also asks for the revision of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, so that they will be more equitable in their character and less open to the perpetration of the numerous frauds which are perpetrated under them by reason of false entries.

A committee termed the National Central Committee of Irrigation was appointed, composed of the following gentlemen: Gov. S. H. Elbert, of Colorado, Chairman; Gen. Amos K. Proudfit, New Mexico; Gov. J. S. Campbell, Wyoming; the Hon. G. D. Barton, Nebraska; and Bishop A. M. Musser, of Utah.

At the evening session, after an extended discussion, a resolution was passed that if Congress will not entertain the propositions to render the aid prayed for, then it should take such other measures as shall place the arid lands of the interior of the United States in such a condition as to render them in every respect fit for cultivation and habitation.

At a late hour the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 24th of next July at Salt Lake City.

Some of the delegates will return to their homes to-morrow, while others will visit the Southern Colorado Fair, now progressing at Pueblo.

IMMIGRATION.

The Subject Discussed by the Irish Convention in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The delegates to the Irish Convention were driven around the city and through the suburbs this morning, and to all points and places of interest. The Convention met soon after 12 o'clock. Several amendments to the constitution were offered, the most important of which was one to establish an Immigration Bureau in New York, with a branch in each State, the Secretary of the Union to reside in New York, and superintend the business of the Bureau. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a Committee on Immigration, which is now being appointed.

The Convention this afternoon went into Committee of the Whole on

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION,

and there was a very general opinion expressed in ten-minute speeches. Hogan believed the best way to inaugurate the movement for the benefit of the Irish immigrant was through the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, and that that Union should devise a plan of operations which would meet the great need. He vividly pictured the condition of the immigrant in New York and other large cities in his struggle for a bare subsistence, and advocated the establishment of a bureau, through which the newly-arrived Irishmen, and, also, those who have been in the country some time, could be helped to the cheap lands of the West, upon which they could make a prosperous and happy home for themselves, and maintain rank among the best citizens of the nation.

Mr. Butler, of Kansas, desired that information regarding the soil, climate, etc., of the Western States should be collected and printed in a pamphlet and distributed to the Irish in Ireland, and those already here, and means provided to assist them in obtaining land and homes of their own.

Judge Dwyer, of Dayton, Ohio, proposed a standing committee of five, to whom all matters touching immigration shall be referred, and who shall have full control of matter obtained from all available sources in the Western States, particularly those through which the great lines of railroads run, all information relating to climate, productions, general resources of the country, price of land, etc., and publish it in an available form for distribution. Also consult the railroad and ocean steamship companies regarding passenger and freight rates, make the best terms for transportation, etc. He further proposed that immigrants should be under the charge of the Union during their transit from the seaboard to the point of destination, and that the seal of protection of the Union should be placed round every person under its charge, and any imposition or ill-treatment practiced by any company upon immigrants should be followed by the instant withdrawal of patronage.

Mr. McDonough, of Missouri, said it is not Irishmen who most need the aid of this Union, but those in the United States who are living in the slums of the great cities; those who are employed on railroads, canals, public and private works, and who are abused, insulted, degraded, and, in many instances, treated like dogs by those over them. He favored some plan by which the condition of these people could be bettered, and by which they could be assisted in obtaining land and placed in a position where they could become independent and useful citizens.

Judge Daly, of St. Louis, also pictured the sad condition of large numbers of Irish in cities, and said the great need was some plan to provide means by which they could be induced to leave the great centres of the country and adopt agricultural pursuits. He favored the incorporation under State law of Irish societies in different cities, raising funds by contribution or assessment for the purchase of

CHEAP LANDS

in the West, the building of houses, and providing the necessary means to start the family in their efforts to make homes for themselves.

Mr. Haggarty, of Indiana, advocated the formation of stock companies on a plan similar to building associations in different parts of the country, which would furnish money for the purchase of land, building houses, the partial stocking of farms, for which a moderate interest be charged, the mortgage on the land being taken for security.

OTHER VIEWS.

Messrs. Whitney, of Philadelphia; Glennan and O'Connor, of Virginia; Kelly, of Massachusetts; Hardy, of Pennsylvania, and several priests of St. Louis also expressed views, but not differing essentially from those given above. About 7 o'clock the Committee rose, and the Convention adopted a motion to make the subject the special order for to-morrow, when the Committee on Immigration, appointed this morning, is expected to report plans of operations.

The Committee on

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

made a partial report, recommending some verbal changes of the Constitution, and will report fully to-morrow.

A resolution was adopted for the Convention to wait on His Grace, Archbishop Kenrick, and Bishop Ryan, offering them the homage of the Convention, and asking their blessing upon the proceedings.

Convention adjourned.

DEATH OF CLOUD, THE OARSMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Joseph Corwin Cloud, the champion oarsman, who some three months ago started from Philadelphia on a trial to row to the city by canals and rivers, died on Tuesday last five miles above Plaquemine. Cloud was found on Monday in his boat, the Jennie, in an almost exhausted condition, and died the next day. His diary shows that he had been suffering with what he terms heavy shakes for four or five days before his death.

THE ELECTIONS.

The General Result Still Conflicting.

Both Parties Claiming the Governor in Ohio.

Latest Returns Favoring Allen.

Democratic Majority of 14 in the Legislature.

Senator Thurman's Election Assured.

The Result in Iowa Doubtful.

The Republicans Letting Things Down Easy.

They Claim the Governor and the Legislature.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—There is no change in the result of the election in this county from that announced last night. The returns from three townships are yet to hear from, but, whatever they may be, they will not change the general result. The majorities for candidates on the People's ticket, so far as heard from, are: For Cooley, Senator, 667; Williams, for County Treasurer, 941; McLaughlin, for Auditor, 624; Coates, for Supervisor, 1,111. McLaughlin's competitor for County Auditor on the Democratic ticket was ex-Gov. Hempstead, who has held the office for several years. The majority of Liddy, Democrat, for Sheriff, was 1,843. Johnston Rogers, and Lotener, Democrats, are elected Representatives. The County Supervisors and Coroner are still in doubt, with a prospect of Contillon, Democrat, being elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 16.—Full returns with but one township to hear from, give Carpenter 548 majority against 1,482 two years ago. McKeel, Opposition, for Representative, has a majority of 807. It was thought yesterday that Litzerberg, Republican, was surely elected for the other representative, but to-day it is considered very doubtful. His majority will not be over 40 or 50 at most.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 16.—The entire Anti-Monopoly ticket in Clayton County was elected by a majority of 400. The State ticket received 500 majority. Rounds and Schroeder were elected by 400 majority. The rout is complete. The Republicans elected only one man, the County Treasurer, and he voted for Greeley. Gain over last year of 709. Returns from other counties indicate that the Anti-Monopolists will have a majority in the lower House of the Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 16—Midnight.—Definite returns received up to this hour by the *State Register* of two-thirds of the vote of State, indicate clearly that Gov. Carpenter's majority will be nearly 21,000 majority. In the counties from which definite returns have been received, the reduction in Carpenter's majority, as compared with his vote in 1871, is 13,826. The *Register's* dispatches also show that the Republicans have not, as was thought yesterday, lost the control of the House. The House is composed of 100 members. Full returns give the names of 35 Republican members elected, and of 32 members elected on the Independent Republican and Anti-Monopoly and Democratic tickets. Thirty counties are not definitely heard from, but dispatches indicate that two-thirds of the number will be Republicans, making the total Republican membership 58, or 8 majority. In the Senate, of 50 members, 28 members hold over, 22 of them Republicans, the rest Democrats. Of the new Senators, 10 are known to be Republican, and it is probable that in two doubtful districts Republicans are elected. The 32 certain votes in the Senate, and the 54 pretty certain votes in the House, will give a Republican majority on joint ballot of 10. If the Independent Republicans are admitted to the party, as they always have been in this State, the joint majority will be nearly 20.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 16.—The inactivity of the Republican party has resulted in their defeat. Clayton County official returns show a majority of over 500 for the Liberals on the State ticket. The Anti-Monopolists have elected their entire party ticket by 400 majority. Schroeder and Rounds, Representatives, receive 500 majority. Benton, Sheriff, over 900 Liberal majority. The indications are that the Lower House of the Legislature will be largely Anti-Monopoly.

CHARLES CITY, Ia., Oct. 16.—Full returns from Floyd County give the regular Republican ticket 1,000 majority. Dorland, for Representative, has a majority of 202.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 16.—The official vote of Woodbury County gives the Republican State ticket a majority of 370. Parkins, Republican, for Senator, has 900 majority. Cilliland, Republican, for Representative, has 770 majority. On the county ticket, the Republican majority ranges from 100 to 300.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The returns from Washington County are all in. Vale has a majority over Carpenter of 403. The entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 67 to 499. Grant carried the county last year by a majority of 919.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 16.—Vale's majority in Lee County is 555. Beck, for Supreme Judge, has a majority of 278. The Republicans elect the Senator and two Representatives, and County Surveyor. The Anti-Monopolists elect the balance of the ticket, by majorities ranging from 20 to 700.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 16.—Official returns from all the townships give the following report: Vale, Anti-Monopoly, for Governor, a majority of 191. Balance of State ticket about the same. Micklewait, for Representative, has 230 majority, and the entire People's county ticket is elected by a majority ranging from 140 to 275. This was the hottest contested county in the State. Grant carried the county last year by a majority of 436, the present result making a change of about 700.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 16.—Clayton County—Official returns show a majority of over 500 for the Liberals on the State ticket. The Anti-Monopolists have elected the entire county ticket by 400 majority. Schroeder and Rounds, Representatives, received 500 majority. Benton, Sheriff, over 800.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The *Commercial* has the following special from Columbus to-night: "Seventy counties, mostly unofficial, give a net gain on Governor of 16,031, or an average gain of 229 to each county. Take the reported Republican gain in Hamilton County—4,500—from this, and the net Democratic gain in seventy-one counties is 11,531. There is still left 2,919 to be overcome in the remaining seventeen counties, in order to elect Allen, on an average of 175 Democratic gain to each county. The counties to be heard from are Ashland, Carroll, Clermont, Delaware, Gallia, Henry, Hocking, Huron, Lake, Mahoning, Mercer, Monroe, Ottawa, Spalding, Putnam, Tuscarawas, and Williams.

"The Democrats will have from 12 to 14 majority in the General Assembly on joint ballot, which insures the return of Thurman to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1874."

In Cincinnati and Hamilton County, the Republicans elect one State Senator and three State Representatives. The People's party elect the County Auditor, for whom the Republicans also voted. The Democrats carry all the rest of the county and State ticket. The total Democratic vote of Hamilton County, however, is barely 17,000, which is considerably less than it has been at several former

(*Continued on the Eight Page.*)

WASHINGTON.

The Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

The Present Controversy as to Who Was Responsible for That Act.

Ex-President Johnson vs. Judge-Advocate-General Holt.

An Old Story Retold—Justice of the Woman's Punishment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1873.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson is coming to Washington expressly, as it is said, to answer a recent batch of letters published by Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General of the United States Army, who was the prosecutor-in-chief of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators against the life of President Lincoln and other high officers of the Government. On the faith of this intention, some of the more superstitious writers and gossipers are making great ado ove[r]

THE FATE OF MRS. SURRATT.

This is a favorite theme at Maryland Catholic fire-sides and in good Democratic groceries. Mrs. Surratt's ghost "will not down," says one telegraphic factor. If it will not "down," that is the fault of her friends, few of whom ever read the trial before the Military Commission which preceded her execution, or the more exhaustive trial before a jury, where her hopeful son got the average verdict of the old District of Columbia community: half for conviction and half for acquittal. The injustice of this verdict to a pure and great President whose body had been murdered by such canaille as the Surratts, Atzerodts, etc., may fairly be offset with any mistakes which a Commission of veteran officers may have made. Beyond our immediate generation, the fate of Mr. Lincoln will be the only subject of gravity in this series; for Mrs. Surratt did not represent, in her person, education, or character, anything which the Southern States in rebellion need wish to assume. The crime against the President was committed over the Southern line; it was a Maryland matter in its conception, perpetrators, and associations. It was wholly senseless at the time when it took place, and blackened the Southern record of the War without doing anything but injury to the Rebel people; and it is poor business for editors and literary men who supported the Southern side from respectable motives to wish to carry on their side of the heap the episode of Mrs. Surratt.

THE PRESENT ROW.

The present controversy is political in its nature. Joseph Holt and Andrew Johnson are both public men of the Southwest. They dislike each other on local grounds, and on the grounds of record, culture, and temperament. Both are men of ability. Johnson has reached the highest round of station afforded by our form of government, and still he is not happy. He has no use for himself outside of public life; and, at home in Greenville and the surrounding parts, he finds the grosser tone of the State much taken up with the last dying speech and confessions of Mrs. Surratt. All the rough sections of the Southwest have been flooded with an ignorant order of literature, bearing titles such as that of the book which is now before me thus indorsed:

"The Bloody Junto; or, The Escape of John Wilkes Booth: A Story Containing Many Interesting Particulars in Regard to the Trial and Execution of Mrs. Surratt and Ot[her] So-Called Conspirators. By Capt. R. H. Crozier, A. M., Author of 'The Confederate Spy.' Published at Little Rock, Ark., by Woodruff & Blocher, Printers [*Gazette* office, 1869]."

Looking over this book, I find that it is an ignorant and illiterate mass of stuff and stupidity, based entirely upon a set of letters which I wrote during the hunt for the assassins and their trial, in 1865. The poor rat who got it up says, in his preface, that he has taken many paragraphs and sentences without the usual marks of quotation. He devotes the bulk of his preface to this explanation, thinking probably that he might be sued for infringement of copyright. He is welcome to all that he has cribbed, but must account to the devil, who ought to stand on the coat of arms of Arkansas, for his use of the material. His book represents Booth still to be alive and flourishing somewhere, probably with Hindman, or Jack McClure, or Tom Bowen, or some of the poker-players around Little Rock. Arkansas, which has spilt blood by assassination, almost without a day's intermission, for the fifty years of its occupation, is the proper Commonwealth from which to date a literature which shall make a hero of Booth and a heroine of Mrs. Surratt. Such stuff, however, can make its way through the land of John Morgan and Champe Ferguson, and perhaps annoy Andrew Johnson in his aspirations to re-enter public life.

QUERY.

But why Joseph Holt should feel uneasy as to his part in the trial of the assassins is not to be accounted for, except on the ground of the growing sensibilities of official old age, or a less pardonable desire to injure Mr. Johnson amongst the compatriots of Gen. Forrest. Mr. Holt was a member of Buchanan's Cabinet at a time when Andrew Johnson was regarded by that pro-slavery phalanx as a dangerous demagogue. Johnson always had a covert dislike of the large slave-holders, who looked upon a mechanic like himself as beneath them. Holt may have shared this feeling, as he was of the Kentucky blue-blood, and had been a great social and legal authority amongst the Democracy. For five years he lived in Mississippi, practicing law for the great planters; and he had also been a foreign traveler at the time when, as Ike Marvel says, you would look at a man's shoes with wonder who had been up the Nile and in Jerusalem. Mr. Holt has a thoughtful head, and he chose wisely and patriotically in favor of the Union, like Mr. Johnson. The three great names of Southern Unionists when the War broke out were Andrew Johnson, Reverdy Johnson, and Joe Holt. Mr. Holt never came to Congress, but chose the more easy acclivities of bureau-life, and was Commissioner of Patents about the time Buchanan's Cabinet tumbled piece-meal; he then went, by right of locality and by his Unionism, to the head of the War Department. For more than 10 years he has been Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, or at the head of the Department of Military Justice; and he is said to be weary of the place, having a sufficient fortune, and a mind and ambition above his duties. Mr. Johnson's unlooked-for promotion to the Presidency seems never to have pleased Judge Holt; and, during the impeachment trial, his name was constantly mentioned as Ben Wade's inevitable selection for the Department of War or State. Probably Gen. Grant has thought of him as candidate for the Chief-Justiceship. The President might look further and fare worse.

THE CAUSE OF THE ROW.

Judge Holt's assumption is that the whole Military Commission which tried Mrs. Surratt signed a petition to President Johnson to commute her sentence to imprisonment, or to pardon her. The Commission was composed of ten persons, namely, Maj.-Gens. David Hunter and Lewis Wallace; Brigadiers Kautz, Foster, Ekin, and Harris; and Cols. Tompkins and Clendenin. Gen. Holt was Recorder, assisted by John A. Bingham, and Col. Burnett, of Cincinnati. The most active and severe prosecutor was John A. Bingham; in two or three instances, Judge Holt came into court after Bingham had objected to admit some opportunity for the arraigned, and consented to let the evidence come in. The worst case of behavior on the part of the Commission was that of Albion B. Howe, who objected to let Gen. Edward Johnson, of the Rebel army, testify in favor of Mrs. Surratt, because he had broken his oath of allegiance as a West-Pointer to go into the Rebellion. Gen. Ekin seconded the motion, while Lew Wallace and Joe Holt stuck up for the admission of the evidence. Mrs. Surratt was defended by two lawyers named Aiken and Clampitt,—rather small material. She had no money, and nobody volunteered, amongst all the chivalrous attorneys of Washington, some of whom now go about talking of her hard fate.

JOHN A. BINGHAM

prosecuted before the Military Commission at great length. His argument would make about ten columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

He devoted to Mrs. Surratt a very considerable portion of his address, setting forth at the outset that she was as guilty as her son. The points he adduced were these:

Her house was the headquarters of Booth, Atzerodt, Payne, and Herold, and her son Surratt. It is she who is inquired for by Atzerodt and Payne; visited privately by Booth, whose picture she keeps in her house; and, three days before the murder, she sends to Booth for a carriage to take her to Surrattsville, and he pays her messenger the money, having disposed of his carriage. It was on this visit that she told him to get the shooting-irons ready, for they would soon be called for. On the day of the assassination, again she sent for Booth, and, immediately after her interview with him at her house, she went to Surrattsville, 10 miles, with a field-glass, which she left for the assassins,—saying that whisky, field-glass, carbines, and all, would be called for that night. Two hours after she arrived at home, Booth and Herold, fresh from the scene of blood, were on their way to Surrattsville, and they drank the whisky and got the field-glass and carbine. Besides, the assassin Payne, after the murder, came to Mrs. Surratt's house at midnight, as the only place where he could hide, and she denied ever having seen him. Although an ostensibly pious woman, she raised her right hand and exclaimed: "Before God, sir, I have not seen that man before; I have not hired him; I do not know anything about him."

IN RE JOHNSON.

Read after this interval, we can see that Bingham did not present all the points against Mrs. Surratt, nor did he present any of the points with vigor. The same indisposition to prosecute a female criminal which we feel in a country highly chivalrous about women, marked both the prosecutor and the Commission. Although Mrs. Surratt was found guilty and adjudged to death. Her widowhood, the cowardly absence of her son, and her poverty had their effect with the Commission. A petition was signed in favor of commutation or pardon, by those who found her guilty. Their recommendation to mercy was a distinct thing; for, if they had not returned her guilty, Mr. Johnson could never have hanged her. The point is now set up by Johnson and his friends, that the recommendation to mercy was kept back by the Military Commission until the sentence had been executed. If Johnson makes this point from a selfish or cowardly reason, he ought to be shown up. But he had reasons sufficient for refusing the recommendation, if he did receive it; and they would have applied with any proper sovereign in the world.

In the first place, he had come to his office of President by the murder of his predecessor; and the same kind of Democratic press which is now dressing up the bones of Mrs. Surratt, and making her plead for them like Cæsar's wounds for Mark Antony, was then dropping the intimation that Johnson, the terrible Radical, and all the other terrible Radicals, had winked at Lincoln's murder to get his power. Could a President fresh in his promotion have relented at such a moment? Again: The aroused country, on every hand, was demanding vengeance without discrimination on the persons of all the wretched beings who had capped the peace—the gentlest peace ever made in history, and by the gentlest ruler who ever won a peace—with the head of the peace-maker. The dignity of a nation could not be sustained if the matter of sex were to be pleaded for regicide. Mr. Johnson had reason to know how female influence in the South, mischievously exerted, had prolonged the war and carried good men into it. The wounds which last the longest in civil strife are those which women give; they slip away who give them, and sometimes marry on the victorious side, when the high-mettled lover or brother who followed their beck had whitened the causeless battlefield with his bones. Placed in his position, Andrew Johnson must have said, with a newspaper-poet of the day:

Henceforth all thoughts of pardon are too late;
They in whose cause that arm its weapon drew
Have murdered Mercy. Now alone shall stand
Blind Justice, with the sword unsheathed she wore.
Hark, from the Eastern to the Western strand,
The swelling thunder of the people's roar;
What words they murmur: Fetter not her hand!
So let it smite, such deeds shall be no more!

Such was a passage from a sonnet by Edmund C. Stedman in Horace Greeley's *Tribune*, the Monday morning after the murder. It was not only the sentiment of the better part of the country, but the public opinion of mankind has never made an exception upon it, unless we consider the fuss made around illiterate firesides in banished localities, off the routes of travel and reading, to be public sentiment.

MR. DISRAELI,

who leads the Conservatism of England, said thus eloquently upon the matter:

"In the character of the victim, and even in the accessories of his last moments, there is something so homely and innocent that it takes the question out of all the pomp of history and the ceremonial of diplomacy; it touches the heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind. All must agree that, in one of the severest trials which ever tested the moral qualities of man, he fulfilled his duty with simplicity and strength. When such crimes are perpetrated, the public mind is apt to fall into gloom and perplexity,—for it is ignorant alike of the causes and consequences of such deeds. It is one of our duties to reassure them under unreasoning panic and despondency. Assassination has never changed the history of the world."

THE ARGUMENT.

Nothing could have excused Andrew Johnson for making any exception as to the findings of the Military Commission but a positive belief that Mrs. Surratt was innocent of any accessoryship in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. It was not his business to sentimentalize upon the relative mental and physical pain of woman or man guilty of the same crime; and there is not an enlightened nation in the world, satisfied with its ruler, which would not at the time have given either sex the example of trifling with the sovereign power over a people already gashed to death with traitors. The most that has been said of Mrs. Surratt is, that she was privy to the abduction of President Lincoln, but not informed that he was to be killed. Where is there a lawyer who would not hold a man to be the principal in a murder which might have ensued in the purpose of such an abduction? But the bulk of evidence is in favor of the supposition that this woman knew of the plan to abduct first, and of the resolution to murder afterwards.

TRACTS.

The plan to kill Lincoln had been devised by Booth from three weeks to one month prior to the deed. His banditti had almost all scattered. The surrender of Lee took place some time prior to the act, and the Confederate armies had gladly disbanded and retired to their homes. There was no reason, either with man or woman, to have the President abducted now, because there was no Southern Confederacy to take him to. It was an act of vengeance, and not of military necessity, to kill the harmless President in the midst of a community which had given Mrs. Surratt a homestead too long already. Booth had made all the arrangements for the death-scene, bored the eyelet-hole to see his victim sitting in the box, barred the door, and hired his horse for the flight, when he stopped at her dwelling on that Good-Friday afternoon and made her the last accessory before the fact. The wounds of Christ on that Good-Friday did not appeal to this religious female's memory or heart. Like a woman enamored of a criminal, she obeyed his bidding gladly, made a lonesome excursion of 20 miles to tell her drunken tenant to have the "shooting-irons" ready, as they would be called for that night; and that night the bloody boasters rode up to the door-post of her tavern, and left their spectres there, never to disappear.

A POINT MET.

It is said, and with some reason, that Mrs. Surratt had a different errand at Surrattsville. It was to tell one of her debtors, near by, that he must make a settlement for some land he had bought from her. This was true, but it was only another purpose of her errand; for she sent the letter to her debtor in a loose way, by a messenger; but her main errand stopped at Surrattsville. She had not returned to her residence in the city when Mr. Lincoln had already taken his seat at the theatre of his martyrdom.

The fact is, that Mrs. Surratt had

THREE CLASSES OF MOTIVE:

The first was political malice, which she had encouraged, by much gabbling, up to the height of fanaticism; the second was a buxom widow's weak belief that Booth, whom she called "my pet," was in love with her; and the third motive was little above Mammon,—for her son John had, but eleven days before, come home from Richmond with about $300 in gold, which he had received as a Rebel secret-service agent, and he now seemed to be in good business at last. From little to little, from violence to deceit, this woman had walked away from safety, until she was not only a spy and a harborer of spies in her enemy's capital, but she did these offices for a livelihood. Her house in Washington, and her tavern 10 miles from Washington, were the only abiding-places of this vagrant conspiracy, which was conducted for the most part by tatterdemalions. She gave the assassins nearly all the respectability they had, and about all the locum tenens. The cowardly absence of her son does give her a certain secondary sympathy, in that she died for him, because, in courtesy, though not in justice, she would have been let go if he had come back to take the chief responsibility. But he did not return, and there was no room for such courtesy; and she died as Mr. Fagin had to die with William Sikes,—the receiver and the principal in a piece of causeless and cowardly butchery.

It might be shown, if there was occasion, that human justice has plenty of

PRECEDENTS

for giving short shrift to women who undertake the role of traitresses where less than capital crime has happened. Flora McDonald nearly lost her head for merely hiding the Stuart Pretender. Alice Lisle was beheaded at Winchester, and barely escaped being burned alive, for harboring the adherents of the rebellious Monmouth. The Marchioness of Brinvilliers was put to death on the wheel, notwithstanding the fact that a male accomplice had taught her the art of poisoning. But no woman of our race ever attempted before to commit high treason with a capital crime in the indictment. If we wish to cheapen assassination of this grade, let us direct our attention from the exalted gentleness of the great victim's character, whose heart and hand were more really a woman's than Mrs. Surratt's, to the mawkish sympathy which has attended her fate,—a woman who could not soften man with all her religion, nor raise a son who dared to stand upon the gallows for her.

ITEMS.

Mrs. Surratt was a convert to the Catholic Church, and not reared in it. Her conversion did not dissuade her from keeping the lowest kind of cross-roads tavern, where her tenant, John Lloyd, said that no man could live without getting drunk. This house was a relay from the beginning for carriers of quinine, spies, and sneaking villains of all sorts; and the company her son kept for her in Washington was of the class of Atzerodt, who had a family of bastard children, and stolid ruffians like Payne. Her piety was expressed in such sentences as that "Lincoln ought to be in hell." She asked prayers "for her intentions" on the way back from opening the gate for the retreat of the murderers; and yet the Government she hated so vilely had never robbed her of a penny, an acre, or a slave. Ignorance, vile associations, and persistence in foolish-doing, brought this woman to her end. Her wretched son has shown the quality of his dignity and breeding by delivering a public lecture for gate-money on the crime for which he sacrificed her; and he is now writing a book, catch-penny in character, like himself, to rob his mother once more of her melancholy repose.

GATH.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Letter on Financial Matters.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 14.

The following letter from President Grant to Mr. N. A. Cowdrey, of the Continental Bank, was handed to us for publication. It will, of course, be read with great interest by everybody, whatever may be thought of its theories and of its assumed facts. Some portions of it were repeated essentially in the dispatch, yesterday published, giving the opinions of the President on the present aspect of financial affairs. This document, however, authenticated by the signature of the President, will necessarily be accepted as authoritative:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. COWDREY: Your letter of the 30th ult. was duly received and read, as was your previous letter. Neither required an answer particularly, and hence I did not answer them at that time. Your last letter, however, contains one sentence that it seems proper I should reply to, that is as to an implied threat to the National Banks contained in my letter to Messrs. Anthony and Claflin. Nothing was farther from my mind than a threat. My whole object was to restore confidence to the public mind, and to give assurances that the Government would give all the aid in its power, keeping in view at the same time the solvency of the National Treasury. You, and all bank Presidents, know more about the condition of your banks than I can possibly know. In turn I, through the Secretary of the Treasury, know more about the financial condition of the Government, its ability to render aid, &c., than any person disconnected from the administration of its affairs can know. I alluded to the fact that the $44,000,000 reserve notes in the Treasury would be regarded as money in the Treasury subject to use, for the purpose of showing that the means are at hand to give the relief we promise.

I do not believe the present panic will work to individuals half the injury it will work general good to the country at large. Our monetary system is the creation of necessity. It has no elasticity, but in other respects it is the best that ever has been devised. No one now distrusts the value of his paper dollar; on the contrary, it is seized and hoarded with the same avidity now that the gold dollar has been in former like adversities. The panic will call attention to the defects in our monetary system; and will, no doubt, lead to legislation to relieve the want of elasticity.

The panic has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. When it does come—and I predict that it will soon—we will have made a rapid stride towards specie payments. Currency will never go below silver after that.

The circulation of silver will have other beneficial effects. Experience has proven that it takes about $40,000,000 of fractional currency to make the small change necessary for the transaction of the business of the country. Silver will gradually take the place of this currency, and, further, will become the standard in values, which will be hoarded in a small way. I estimate that this will consume from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000, in time, of this species of our circulating medium. It will leave the paper currency free to perform the legitimate functions of trade, and will tend to bring us back where we must come at last, to a specie basis. I confess to a desire to see a limited hoarding of money. It insures a firm foundation in time of need. But I want to see the hoarding of something that has a standard of value the world over. Silver has this; and if we once get back to that our strides towards a higher appreciation of our currency will be rapid.

Our mines are now producing almost unlimited amounts of silver, and it is becoming a question, "What shall we do with it?" I suggest here a solution that will answer for some years, and suggest to you bankers whether you may not imitate it: to put it in circulation now; keep it there until it is fixed, and then we will find other markets. The South and Central American countries have asked us to coin their silver for them. There has never been authority of law to do so. I trust it will now be given. When it is given it will be more than the equivalent of becoming exporters of articles of manufactories which were previously articles of import. Orders will come for large amounts of coin. It will be all in silver, while payments are not necessarily so. We become the manufacturer of this currency, with a profit, and will probably secure a portion of our pay in the more precious metal.

I have thought much about the recommendations I should make to Congress, and have changed slightly in regard to banking laws since I last had the pleasure of a personal interview with you. It is not necessary to state what those changes are, because they may undergo further modification. I shall give to the subject, however, my sincerest thoughts, and will court the views of others.

I have written this hastily, but if it calls forth any views you would like to express I will be glad to hear them. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Repairs to the White House.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Workmen are now laying out the park immediately in front of the Executive Mansion in walks and garden plats. It is to be planted with rare flowers, and will be a lovely spot when finished. The removal of the iron rails on either side of the walks leading to the Mansion adds much to the beauty of the approach to the building. Inside the residence the art of the fresco-painter and upholsterer has been brought into requisition, and the interior of the building will soon present a very handsome appearance. The East Room is being rapidly completed, and will soon be ready for the sofas. The general appearance of the room has been greatly changed. The ceiling has been divided into three large panels, each one being about twenty-five feet wide, and extending across the room. The dividing lines of these panels consist of immense girders, supporting the floor above. These girders rest upon fluted columns and pilasters placed upon either side of the room with ornamented pedestals. Around the room an attractive cornice has been put up of stucco work, about four feet in depth, which also covers the girders. This stucco is finished in blue and gold. The general style of architecture is of pure Greek, and that portion of the White House, when completed, will compare favorably with the interior of any of the new public buildings.

The middle panel of the ceiling will be so shaded in frescoing as to resemble a dome, and will appear much higher than those upon either side. Around the room, extending up about three feet seven inches from the floor, dado work is now being put on, consisting of heavy panels, which will also be finished in white and gold. Above this work the walls are covered with embossed paper, imported from England for this purpose; this paper is finished with an elaborate bordering at both bottom and top, much of which will be gilded. Four elaborately-carved mantels are now being made in Boston, and will soon be put in place, two upon each side of the room. Above these mantels there will be large mirrors, and in other portions of the room there will be still larger mirrors, extending from the floor to the ceiling. The work will be completed by the 1st of December.

PAYNE FITZ'S LAST.

More of His Rascality Found Out Yesterday.

How He Led Herman Hartung to Commit Bigamy.

The Matter Undergoing Investigation in the Criminal Court.

Herman Hartung was up in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of bastardy, an indictment having been found against him last April. He was admitted to bail, and it was defaulted once on his non-appearance, but he was afterward bailed a second time. On calling the case yesterday, the prisoner had no counsel, and was given fifteen minutes to find some one. He secured the services of William Felker, and, after a consultation between the parties for prosecution and defense, the prisoner asked to make a statement of the facts previous to or in place of a trial. Hartung then stated to the Court that he was arrested some time before the fire on a charge of bastardy, preferred by Mary Scheibling, and brought before Justice Eberhardt. While there, Schoenwald, the attorney for the girl, told him that he must give her some money or marry her, or he would get into trouble. Hartung was somewhat frightened, he says, and agreed to marry her, and the Justice was called in and performed the ceremony. Mary then asked Hartung if she should go with him. He told her he did not want to have anything to do with her; that he was not married at his own wish or will. She then, and at different times afterwards, asked for money, which he repeatedly refused to give. He had seduced her under promise of marriage, and the bastardy case was to compel him to support the child, but of this he made no mention in his testimony.

Sometime after the fire Hartung went to Payne Fitz to get a divorce from his wife. Fitz told him that he could get the divorce through easily; that the marriage before the Justice was not good for anything, and that he could go on immediately and marry again. Fitz asked where his wife was, and Hartung told him that he did not know exactly; that he thought she was not in Chicago; that he had not seen her since the fire. Fitz said that that would be desertion, and would give him a divorce. Acting on this, Harting married a second wife in February last.

Sometime after his marriage, Hartung went to get his divorce, and Fitz told him that it was in Mr. Reed's hands. Previously to this, Mr. Schmutz, the uncle of Hartung's first wife, learned that Hartung was procuring a private divorce against his niece, and went to one Marks, a lawyer, to have him see about it. Marks found that the case had been referred to Dennison, a Master in Chancery. He went to him to see the papers, but was refused. Thereupon he (Marks) made an affidavit, setting out the facts, and took it to Judge Gary, then sitting in the Criminal Court, who had referred the case. The Judge made an order on the affidavit that all proceedings should be stayed until he should return to the Superior Court. Marks then made an application for alimony. About this time the criminal proceedings were commenced. It was finally agreed between all of the parties that the divorce should not be resisted, as Hartung would not live with Mary, his first wife, but an arrangement was made that he should pay Marks $100 down and give security to pay his first wife $200, in twenty monthly installments of $10 each. Fitz, in the meantime, to cover up his rascally part in the transaction, drew up a bond, which he caused Schmutz and Mary Hartung to sign, covenanting that in consideration of the payment of the above-mentioned sum she would not object to the divorce, nor prosecute any criminal suit which might then be pending, or afterwards be commenced. It is to be remarked that the bond is duly signed, but not the covenant or condition.

Hartung says he paid Fitz $80, as he proposed to do, and that afterwards he was asked to and did pay $10 or $15 more, and that, moreover, when he went to Dennison, the Master in Chancery, he was told he must pay $10 before he could get the papers or his divorce.

Fitz has lately tried hard to get this criminal suit hushed up. Tuesday he asked Marks, who is a witness for the prosecution, to induce Mr. Reed to dismiss it, and they went together to the Criminal Court, and, on Marks speaking about it, Mr. Reed replied he would investigate the matter. When Fitz heard the unfavorable decision, he suddenly recollected he wanted to see a man, and departed without staying on the order of his going. Yesterday he happened in the Court again, and was promptly served with a subpœna to be and appear before his Honor Judge Williams, at 10 o'clock this morning, to tell all he knows about it, and how a man can have two wives at the same time and yet not commit bigamy. Jacob Schoenwald, the lawyer of the first wife, will also be present, either nolens or volens, to give his view of the case.

The Judge remarked at the close that this ought to be investigated, and that such conduct by a professed lawyer would bring the whole profession into contempt and make them a disgrace.

The lawyers of Cook County owe it to themselves to at once make the necessary motion to the Supreme Court to have Fitz expelled from the bar. No false sense of modesty should deter them, for it is no mercy to allow such a brazen-faced swindler to practice his arts more openly than would be tolerated in any other branch of crime and duplicity.

Hartung, though showing a want of feeling and hardheartedness most revolting, seems, as the Judge aptly remarked, to be more sinned against than sinning. Marks stated that on one occasion Hartung, when applied to by his wife for money, told her to bring the child to him [he was then a butcher] and he would cut it up into sausage-meat and give her the money. Notwithstanding this, he appears, though very carelessly, to have taken Fitz's advice in regard to his second marriage in good faith. This evidence of the power of even a wretch of Fitz's stamp having such a power for evil renders it doubly necessary that some step should be taken to drive him out of all society where he could do harm.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Marshal Benner Suggests How a Supply of Water May Be Obtained for the Southwestern Part of the City—Madame Uda's Proposition—Chicago Can Have Her Invention Sixteen Years for $25,000.

The Board of Police held their usual meeting yesterday, and proceeded to attend to matters in the Fire Department. The charge of neglect of duty against William Phillippi, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 16, was proven, but, there being some mitigating circumstances, he was sentenced to a reprimand only. The case of James O'Brien, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 23, charged with absence from duty without leave and intoxication, was taken under advisement. The following ex-members of the Fire Department were reappointed to the force on the recommendation of the Marshal: Richard Fitzgerald, Wm. C. Hanley, Edward O'Neil, Michael Gainer, and John R. George.

The Fire-Marshal made a recommendation, as follows:

Owing to the insufficient supply of water for fire purposes in the vicinity of the many lumber-yards, planing-mills, and factories in the southwestern part of the city, I would respectfully suggest the following, which, if put into effect, will give a sufficient supply, and, perhaps, be the means of saving the city from another great conflagration, to-wit: That all slips abutting on Twenty-second street, in the West Division, be connected with cisterns by tile or wooden pipes, the cisterns to be constructed of brick, and located in the centre of Twenty-second street, at the end of each slip, all of which can be done at a moderate cost.

This excellent suggestion was unanimously considered as one which it would be highly desirable to have carried out, but there being no money which could be used for this purpose, the recommendation was indorsed, on motion of Mr. Sheridan, and the property-owners in that vicinity were requested to do this work, as a measure of protection to themselves and the city.

On the statement of the Marshal that the Fire Department was now filled, and that there were a large number of names on the books for future appointment, and on his request that the Board would fix a day previous to which no further appointments would be made, the Board decided that no appointments should be made until Nov. 20.

The Board decided to lease a barn on Luke, between John and Halsted streets, by the month, at the rate of $35 per month, and directed the Marshal to fit it up for an engine house.

Madame Belle Scott-Uda appeared before the Board and made the following proposition, in reply to a letter asking for her terms:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 15th inst. is received. In reply to the questions therein contained, I beg to submit the following, as the terms and conditions upon which I will dispose of the right to manufacture and use, by the City of Chicago, the Aerial and Flying-Ladders, of which I am the Assignee, for the term of sixteen years, at the end of which time the patent shall revert to me, it being, however, expressly stipulated and agreed that the City of Chicago shall use and enjoy all extensions and improvements of the same, by the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, with the privilege of extending the said right to all other departments of the city, for departmental uses, and to the Boards of Park Commissioners, for use only on parks and boulevards surrounding Chicago, for the sum of $25,000, payable as may be mutually agreed upon. It is understood that I shall prove to the satisfaction of your honorable Board my right to the said patent, and shall duly defend the same. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

M. BELLE SCOTT-UDA,
Assignee Aerial and Flying-Ladder.

The members of the Board expressed most favorable opinions of the invention, but did not feel prepared to take any decided action without further consultation with the Mayor and other officials, and they, therefore, postponed the consideration of the matter until to-day at 2 o'clock. A resolution was also passed inviting the attendance, at that hour, of the three Boards of Park Commissioners to consult upon it.

RECENT RUFFIANISM.

Bloody Encounter Between a Hunter and Four Roughs.

Two Shots Exchanged, and Two Men Wounded.

Why is the Scoundrel Garrity Allowed to Roam the Streets of Chicago?

A HUNTER'S ADVENTURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On Monday, Oct. 13, while hunting with my boy, 8 years old, in the woods on the Bickerdyke farm, six miles north of the city, I was approached by a youth about 15 years old, who demanded some gun-caps from me, and, on my refusing to let him have them, threatened to knock me down. Not wishing to have any trouble, and suspecting he had reinforcements near by, I endeavored to leave, but, on my crossing a bridge near by, this same youth following me all the way, three more rushed out from concealment, one having a club, and two having double-barreled shot-guns, and called to the one following to knock me down. On his attempting to do so, I at once threatened to shoot if he did not leave. He did so, and in the meantime I had told my boy to run on ahead out of the way. When he was out of their reach I turned to go on, but had proceeded but about fifty feet when one of the crowd shot me in the back, and the rest called out to shoot the boy too; but, turning quickly, I gave the one who shot me the contents of one barrel full in the chest, when he dropped. Having sixteen shot in my back and seven in my head, I did not wait for further results, but at once started for the city, and, after getting some policemen, we returned to find them, but it was too late. I write this, asking you will give it publicity, for there must be some physician who attended the one I shot, for the blood he left on the ground gave evidence he was in need of attention, and if any of them should know of a case of this kind, they will confer a favor by letting me know where he can be found.

LOUIS LEFEBORE, No. 61 Augusta street.

P. S.—If you desire any reference as to this statement, I would refer you to B. Tarrant, No. 59 Michigan street, and to Dr. Venne, No. 114 Blue Island avenue, who removed the shot from my back.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see by your issue of to-day, that "the notorious rough and gambler, Garrity," had something to do with the shooting affair on Madison street. May I ask, for the information of the public, whose servants are supposed to be elected and paid to carry out laws, and to protect our lives and property, why such creatures as this Garrity are allowed to roam through the city at their own sweet will, any more than the wild beasts at the menagerie? I believe he took a prominent part in that series of attacks on peaceful citizens a few evenings ago, which included your own City Editor as a victim. It is a citizen's right, then, to ask why this Garrity is at large, while far better men are rotting in jail,—what punishment, if any, he is to suffer for the part he took on that evening,—and why he is enabled to repeat his ruffianism whenever he chooses to, on the public streets? If he has been bailed out, then occurs the pertinent question, which must have occurred to all thinking people, thousands of times, on what principle of right, justice, or expediency, are such men bailed out, to be turned loose again upon the community? The question becomes still more forcible when we learn the *character* of their bail. I have lived in towns and sections of this country not any worse off than Chicago in point of ruffianism, ignorant, or corrupt judiciary, and absurd criminal-law procedure, where such a curse to society as this Garrity would have ornamented a lamp-post or a live-oak before he had made a second attempt on the lives and liberties of the citizens. I think we need a trial of that sort of doctrine, and, if carried on effectually and systematically, on the plan of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco of 1855, of whose proceedings I was a gratified participant, so much the sooner and more thoroughly would our Augean stables be purified both as regards police-courts and criminals. Until we are all aroused to the requisite pitch, however, we must perforce carry weapons for self-protection, and use them, on the very first provocation by such ruffians, as one would on a mad dog; for, as long as the community is dependent for protection on such outrageous travesties of justice as Banyon, for example, we carry our lives literally in our hands. As for the *ballot* as a means of purification and redress, the very suggestion now-a-days must provoke a smile. Query: Are such creatures as Garrity more useful to our bummer parties and political rings than to the Penitentiary?

INQUIRER.

A SPUNKY WOMAN.

She Cracked a Man Over the Head with a Stick of Wood for "Licking" Her Boy.

Yesterday morning a very respectable woman named Mrs. Mary Karre was before Justice Kaufman, on the grave charge of assaulting a clothing merchant, named M. Pflaum, of No. 90 North Clark street, with intent to commit murder. The statements of the parties concerned in the examination differed materially. It appears, however, from what can be learned from disinterested parties that, on Wednesday morning, Pflaum found upon the steps leading to his store a quantity of ashes and some husks. He at once conjectured that Mrs. Karre's boys had placed them there, in a spirit of malicious mischief. When one of the lads appeared on the sidewalk, an angry dispute arose, in which the boy declared that he did not place the rubbish there, and Pflaum struck the boy in the face two or three times. Young Karre yelled loudly, and ran up stairs to his mother's rooms, which are over Pflaum's clothing store. Mrs. Karre was kindling a fire, and had in her hand a billet of wood. Upon learning what had excited the boy to such loud exclamations, she ran down the stairs and confronted Pflaum, and asked him why had whipped her boy. He replied, because her boy had placed rubbish on his door-step, and that he would punish her also, if she said much. Mrs. Karre says that Pflaum thereupon attempted to strike her with a step-ladder, when she struck him on the head with a stick of wood and then ran up-stairs. Pflaum followed her, but not far, before he fell down insensible. Mrs. Karre was shortly afterward arrested and committed for further examination without bail. Pflaum is said to be dangerously injured, but was in a hopeful condition yesterday. Mrs. Karre is highly spoken of by her neighbors.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Suit to Establish a Will.

The Action Brought by an Infant Only a Year Old.

Libel for Insurance—The Case of the "State"—Bankruptcy Matters.

Sadie Tom Hale, an infant a year old, commenced, by her next friend, Franklin Parmelee, an action in the Circuit Court against her father, Daniel Thompson Hale, Frederick B. De Berard, John L. Batchelder, Mrs. William I. Boardman, Mary E. McCalla, William H. Leatherby, and Trustees of the estate of Charles C. Batchelder, Inez Gillette, and Charles F. Allen. The bill sets out that complainant's mother, Sarah P. Hale, died April, 30, 1873, leaving said complainant and Daniel T. Hale her heirs. She was, at the time of her death, owner of No. 1196 Prairie avenue, and No. 678 Michigan avenue. By her will, F. B. De Berard was made Trustee of her estate, all of which, after paying a few legacies, was to be kept for complainant. The Trustee was to rent the houses, invest all moneys, pay taxes, and, to the best of his ability, increase the value of the trust-property, and make it over to complainant when she came to the age of 21 years. The husband was given the furniture and other personal property in No. 678 Michigan avenue. On the death of said testatrix, said De Berard was notified of the will and his appointment therein as Trustee, and thereupon it was his duty to probate said will, and carry out its requests. This he has refused and neglected to do, and, as complainant alleges, has colluded with Daniel T. Hale, to defraud her out of her property. Said Hale has taken possession of the property, and the income arising therefrom and applies it to his own use, and is suffering the estate to be wasted. Complainant therefore prays that the will may be proved, that another Trustee may be appointed, and a Receiver; that Hale and D. Berard may be compelled to give an account of all property or money that may have come to their hands, and that an injunction may be granted to restrain them from any further interference, and that a reference may be made to a Master in Chancery, to report as to the condition of affairs. The injunction was issued without a bond.

LIBEL FOR INSURANCE.

Thomas Scott, owner of the schooner Welland, commenced an action against the Provincial Insurance Company, of Toronto, for $6,150.26. He states that he insured his vessel for $5,000 at 9 per cent of the insurance, loaded her, and consigned her to Manistee. Off the harbor she was beached by a gale. He, with others, has worked for two weeks trying to save her, but unsuccessfully, and she is now a wreck. A notice of loss, protest, and abandonment were sent the Company, but they now repudiate and deny any insurance risk.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The State Insurance Company matter was still grinding out a little evidence, and a large amount of costs. Yesterday George B. and James W. McMullen were examined, but the burden of their song only was, they bought for Smith and not for the Company. The whole testimony is merely, item by item, a rebuttal of the depositions now in evidence. When this is closed, the case will probably be immediately heard by Judge Drummond, and decided once for all.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Leon Golschmidt, an attachment was issued against A. P. Rapp, the Assignee, for appropriating the bankrupt's funds to his own use.

The Assignee of Henry C. Childs filed his report of sale of Colorado property, which report was ordered to be confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days.

In the matter of Staples, Fanning & Co., the Assignee was ordered to pay Samuel D. Ludlam $1,000 for money loaned, and $125 costs.

Adolph Rochen was appointed custodian of the goods of Dennis & Rochen, with power to finish such goods as were in process of manufacture, and to sell them from time to time.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Peter Johnson, the claim of Rosa Forrester, executrix of the estate of T. Ryerson, deceased, was allowed for $16,875.41.

Anna Schmidt was appointed administratrix of the estate of Louis Schmidt, under a bond of $5,000.

In the estate of Henry Wolfram, the claim of Helena Wolfram, administratrix, was allowed for $2,759.38.

The will of A. Judson Smith was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Waldo W. Smith, under a bond of $16,000.

Joseph F. Henrotin was appointed guardian on the estate of M. J. M. Lejeune, under a bond of $15,000.

The will of Isabella Blair was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Alexander M. Ferrier, on filing a bond for $32,000.

Another strike was made by a few of the tax-fighters, by filing a bond and asking an appeal to the Circuit Court. The matter was partially heard, and will be continued this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The Grand Jury returned into court seventy-nine true bills, and adjourned until a week from Saturday, to consider two murders. Hill, and Cowan, and Spaulding, the chief operators in the late Wilkinson diamond case, were indicted for larceny. One indictment was found against Hill, one against Hill and Cowan, and one against Spaulding. Hill gave bail in $3,000 on each indictment, Cowan in the sum of $2,000, and Spaulding's was fixed at $1,000, in default of which the last-named defendant was sent to jail.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

A bill to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 was filed by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company against Edward W. Brown, Robert Meadowcroft, and Richard Meadowcroft. The premises are Sub-Lots 1 and 2 of Lot 109, in Bronson's Addition to Chicago.

A similar bill was filed against Thomas Clencey, Samuel H. Kerfoot, and Arnold Damon for $9,000, on Lot 6 of Block 60, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 21, 39, 14.

SUIT TO FORECLOSE TRUST DEED.

Frederick Haskell yesterday filed a bill against Emily J. Montgomery and James Montgomery to foreclose a trust deed given by them to secure the payment of $21,000. The premises mortgaged are the S. ½ of Lot 14, in Block 3, of George Smith's Addition to Chicago, being a part of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 22, 39, 14.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

An action in assumpsit for $2,371.38 was commenced by J. B. M. and J. C. M. Kohlor against John M. and Henry C. Secrist and Mrs. McGrew.

Hugh Maher sued out an attachment against A. H. Brown, of Titusville, Pa., for the sum of $4,371.44, due in a note payable Aug. 30, 1873.

George Trumbull filed a præcipe in assumpsit against Eben F. Runyan for $5,000 damages.

In the case of Tuttle against Sonne, a judgment was rendered for plaintiff for $1,530 by agreement.

David W. Brooks, as guardian of the estate of Hartley W. Race, filed a petition to sell the following real estate: Lots 9, 10, 11, and 12, of Irving Park, being a subdivision of the southeast ¼ of Sec. 12, 40, 13, and a part of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 22, 40, 13.

An action of trespass for $10,000 was commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court by John M. Reynolds against Clemens F. Peroult.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 16.—In the Supreme Court to-day, No. 33, Atwood v. Cornwall, argument concluded; No. 52, Barnard v. McReynolds et al., argued; No. 41, Hatch v. Fowler & Kelsey, argument commenced.

CALL FOR TO-MORROW.

No. 37, Steward v. Bailey; 38, Stewart, Sanborn & Carleton v. Bailey; 39, Brown v. McCormick; 31, Woodruff v. Mayer; 42, O'Brien v. State; 43, State v. Commissioners of Highways of Hamtramck; 44, Green v. Langdon; 45, Morse v. Hewitt; 46, Monroe v. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company; and 47, Wheeler v. Harrison.

MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 14, 1873.

At the meeting of the State Board of Health, to-day, Dr. Kedzie, Chairman of the Committee on Accidents and Special Sources of Danger, reported that they had sent to the Constitutional Commission a memorial asking that body "to embody in the Constitution a provision whereby the stockholders of any railroad or steamboat, or other public carrier, shall forfeit some adequate sum of money for every life destroyed by preventable causes in their management, or by the carelessness or inefficiency of any of their employes."

Dr. Kedzie, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in the Interests of Public Health, reported that they had sent to the Constitutional Commission a memorial asking that body to consider the propriety of embodying in the proposed new Constitution some recognition of the principle sought to be expressed in the following paragraph:

The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary for the protection of the lives and health of the people; especially such laws as shall best guard the people from dangers to life and health which arise from the aggregation of persons in organized society, and which as individuals they are unable to avoid or control.

The Committee to draft circulars presented one, addressed to the Clerks of Local Boards of Health, saying:

For the future, it is expected that you will be prepared and make a record of all facts concerning "diseases dangerous to the public health," which may be communicated to your Board by physicians and householders, in order that, at any time when called upon, you may be able to report to this office a full detailed account of the cases of such diseases within the jurisdiction of your Board of Health.

In case small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, or any disease should appear in your locality as an epidemic, please make a special report of the fact to this office as soon as possible, in order that the conditions of its progress and decline may be thoroughly studied.

They also presented another circular, addressed to the physicians of the State, requesting them to be as particular to report to the Local Boards of Health all "diseases dangerous to the public health," as they have been heretofore been to report cases of small-pox. The circular says:

By referring to the following statement of the deaths from certain contagious or infectious diseases in this State during the years 1869-'70, you will be able to judge approximately as to the relative "danger to the public health" connected with these several diseases:

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN MICHIGAN FROM CERTAIN "DISEASES DANGEROUS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH."

Diseases.	1870.	1869.
Small-pox	9	43
Scarlet fever	852	252
Typhoid fever	574	437
Measles	56	147
Whooping cough	119	159
Total	1,610	1,038

It will be seen that some other diseases are at present attended with very much more danger to life, as well as to health, than as is small-pox. It is believed that very many of the deaths here recorded might have been prevented by the same means (excepting vaccination) which in the case of small-pox were, in a majority of cases, employed. In other words, with the exception of vaccination, the same methods now employed in cases of small-pox, if applied to the prevention of these other diseases, should reduce the deaths from scarlatina, for instance, from 852 down more nearly to the number from small-pox, thus saving in each year the lives of many, perhaps of several hundred children.

Dr. Kedzie presented some statistics on the subject of railroad-accidents, giving the number of killed and wounded in the State during the past four months. He advocated making it a crime for railroad employes to neglect anything for the protection of human life. This suggestion was thoroughly discussed by different members of the Board, and seemed to meet with favor.

A circular was ordered prepared to be sent to the Health Officer in every township, village, and city in the State.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A Stranger with $4,000 in His Pocket Suddenly Absents Himself from His Wife and Child.

On Tuesday night a man named H. W. Hart came to the Commercial Hotel, with his wife and child, from La Harpe, Ill. Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, he went out for the purpose, as he said, of purchasing railroad tickets to Syracuse, N. Y., to which place they were going. He promised to return in fifteen minutes. Before going out, he paid his bill, and left word with the clerk that he would want his baggage brought down for the afternoon train. Since that time he has not put in an appearance, nor has he been heard from. He had upon his person not less than $4,000. He was a very unsuspicious person, and was in the habit of making an open exhibition of his money. As he was an absolute stranger in the city, and a very steady man, it is feared that he has fallen into the hands of bad men. His wife is at the Commercial almost distracted, and is left in an impoverished condition. Mr. Hart was 27 years of age, had black hair and moustache, black eyes, and a fair complexion. He wore a blue dress-coat, black pants and vest. Information concerning him may be left at the headquarters of police, or at the Commercial Hotel.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

The losses at the fire of Wednesday night are nearly as follows:

Philo Judson	$3,500
M. B. Iott, furniture	5,000
Haskin Brothers, dry-goods	5,000
Dr. O. H. Mann	400
A. Hesler, photographer	1,500
Evanston Index	300
Dr. Garnsey, dentist	300
Huntoon, Gamble & Co., grocers	2,000
J. B. Lamkin, boots and shoes	1,000

Twenty thousand dollars will about cover the entire loss. Philo Judson is the owner of the block in which the fire occurred, but he will lose but little, as he is well insured, and none of them will lose heavily. The origin of the fire is not known.

LAWNDALE.

The ladies connected with Lawndale Church will hold a festival this evening. Music, tableaux, readings, and supper will be the order of exercises. A. T. Burbank will read a few choice selections. The announcement of Mr. Burbank's name alone should secure a full house.

PARTY-WALLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow us a small space in your paper to ask the Board of Public Works why it is they do not treat every one the same? I see in this morning's paper they fined James Love $50 because he did not put a party-wall in his building. Now, there are three brick buildings on Thirtieth street with only the outside walls, and the Board allow the owners to finish them. We, the owners of property near there, have reported them; but no notice has been taken of the report. The buildings referred to are between Michigan and Indiana avenues.

Let the Board treat all in the same way, as all have the same rights.

PROPERTY-OWNERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1873.

A Wonderful New Geologist.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A young geologist has appeared of such wonderful knowledge in certain difficult regions of his science as to have caused great astonishment. This young man's name is Miall, and he is a nephew of the famous nonconformist member of Parliament. He has for some time been the curator of a sort of scientific museum in Leeds, and I believe he has not hitherto contributed anything to the association. But it would seem that he has explored, with singular completeness, all the manifestations upon this planet of a certain animal known to paleontology as the "Labyrinthodon." It is this animal which (as Cheiropodion) is supposed to have left its sign manual and pedal in some of the great strata—a supposition which Mr. Miall has exploded. He has searched out this extinct monster, and searched into all its living relatives and descendants, and by so doing solved so many knotty points that old geologists like Sir Philip Egerton and Sir J. Phillips are in ecstacies. Miall had no notes. He spoke off all the histories and dates and figures relating to the "Labyrinthodon" as if it had been his playfellow from early infancy. And when he sat down Phillips, the President, arose and said: "This scientific statement places its author at one step in the foremost ranks of geological investigators." The geologists instantly resolved to request Mr. Miall to allow their society to publish at its own expense—and illustrate by suitable engravings—a monograph which they allege will revolutionize their science at an important point.

The Release of Satanta and Big Tree.

Fort Sill, Indian Territory (Oct. 10), Dispatch to the New York Times.

Satanta and Big Tree were restored to their tribe on the 8th inst., Commissioner Smith pledging his word that the conditions imposed by Gov. Davis should be fulfilled, and promising that five men of the parties residing in Texas should be given up by the Indians, to take the place of Satanta and Big Tree. Commissioner Smith, in council this morning, gave the Comanches thirty days to comply with his demand for these men, and gave them notice that if the men were not forthcoming, their annuities and rations would be stopped. The Comanches protested their innocence, but Commissioner Smith would not recede from his request, and, at the conclusion of the council, Dr. Cheever, a Comanche Chief, offered to take his band and go forth with the United States troops, and assist in capturing a party of raiders whom he knew were in Texas. This was accepted by Commissioner Smith, and Gen. Davidson, in command of the post, has ordered a company of cavalry to accompany the Indians, who will start Monday. The tribes for the first time feel that they have met their master, and Commissioner Smith deserves credit for the firmness with which he has conducted the negotiations.

SPORTING.

A Genuine Trotting Sensation at Dexter Park.

Race Between Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr.

The Former Wins, Making the Fastest Time of the Season.

Chicago Never Saw a Mile Trotted in 2:18 Before.

The Maid to Be Matched Against Time Next Week.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATINEE AT DEXTER PARK.

Yesterday afternoon the Dexter Park Club, assisted by Mr. Budd Doble, furnished the turf sensation of the season in a race between the celebrated trotters Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr. The managers have been promising the public something unusual for a long time, and, now that they have fulfilled it, they will probably not rest satisfied until they excel themselves before the advent of frost puts an end to turf sport for the year. The fastest time ever made in Chicago, and the fastest time made in a race during the season (with the exception of Occident's 2:16¾, in California), were accomplished at Dexter Park yesterday. An audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 people witnessed the performance, and, when this morning's papers inform the remainder of their readers that they lost a rich treat, several thousand more will, in all likelihood, curse the luck that kept them in the city. The weather certainly was not inviting, being heavy and threatening, and, in view of the tame results of previous

"GOLDSMITH MAID RACES,"

as they are called, those who remained at their business cannot be blamed for it. Doubtless it seemed to many of them like a "put-up job" when such horses as Gloster and Bashaw were advertised to contend against the famous Maid; but they forget that the latter is a "star" on the turf, and, like a theatrical "star," earns both reputation and money by appearing with the "stock." Her specialty is fast time, and instead of looking for that, the patrons of a race in which she is entered are always on the qui vive for something that is almost an impossibility—a close and exciting struggle for the lead. Those who attended Dexter Park yesterday witnessed a comparatively even race, and were shown the best time that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them ever saw made; those who did not attend missed something that is not by any means an everyday occurrence. The track was not at its best, being a little heavy after the morning's rain, and was not improved by the disagreeable mist that fell during the race.

THE HORSES WERE CALLED OUT

about half-past 3 o'clock, and were rather tardy in answering the summons. Goldsmith Maid's appearance was the signal for a round of applause, which was suitably acknowledged by her driver. It was generally remarked that she never moved easier or looked in better trim. Gloster and Bashaw were also in splendid condition, and met with their share of public recognition. Messrs. Spinks and Schwartz, of Chicago, and Mr. G. A. Lawton, of Green Bay, were chosen as judges, and they proceeded to give the horses their positions for the first heat. Gloster drew the pole, Bashaw the second place, and the Maid the outside. The pool-seller's voice was then heard in the land, vainly requesting some one to favor him with a bid. There was no response until after he threw out Goldsmith Maid, and then a few pools were sold on Gloster and Bashaw, the former being the favorite at the rate of ten to two.

THE FIRST HEAT.

One false start was made, and then the horses were sent away on their first mile, the Maid a little to the rear, and the other two even. She took the extreme outside, for the sake of room, probably, and was far enough ahead at the commencement of the turn to enable her to swing into the pole. She passed the quarter in 35 seconds, and was then about five lengths in advance of Gloster, who was leading Bashaw by about the same distance. The latter horse, though scoring evenly, as he always does when feeling well, did not keep his feet around the turn, and consequently lost ground. He picked up on the stretch, however, and lost nothing thereafter, but he could not lessen the advantage gained by Gloster, who kept up his long, even strides the mile through. The Maid gradually increased her lead on the stretch. She went by the half-mile pole in 1:11, about six lengths ahead, and maintained it to the home-stretch. She was then eased up a little, and trotted home steadily in 2:23¼, going under the wire first by four lengths, Gloster second, and five lengths ahead of Bashaw.

THE SECOND HEAT

was the great event of the race. An even start was effected for it at the first trial, and the Maid was sent off with a rush. When she passed the stand Doble looked as if he meant to make his mare do something remarkable. She left the wire at a gate which took her several lengths to the front almost immediately, and also took her feet. The break was of no consequence, however, as Doble, with that skill which has made him celebrated among the drivers of the country, got her on her pins again in an instant. Going around the turn she added a couple of lengths to the lead gained at the very commencement, and passed the quarter with that distance between herself and Gloster, in 33½ seconds, Bashaw being a close third, and trotting faster and steadier than his friends had any reason to expect. The Maid did not increase her lead much on the stretch, but she did scatter the ground behind her in a way that made the spectators rise from their seats and strain their necks not to miss a single move. The other horses also sped along in exciting style, Bashaw being four or five lengths behind, but it is feared they did not attract the attention deserved, all eyes being centered on the Maid. She went by the half-mile pole in 1:08¼, and was around the turn and into the homestretch in a very few seconds more. Then Doble plied the whip and raised his voice to do what he had promised—the best he could, and those in the audience who never saw such fast trotting before will not soon forget how he sent her along, and how she strained every nerve as the whip fell upon her back. The judges' stand was finally passed, the Maid being four lengths ahead of Gloster, and the latter five in advance of Bashaw. When the time, 2:18, was announced, an enthusiastic shout greeted it. Gloster's time in the heat could not have been slower than 2:20, and a gentleman who kept Bashaw's time said he trotted in 2:23½, though his gait was slackened up several yards from the stand.

At the conclusion of the heat Doble remarked that the Maid never felt better since he drove her, and that if there had been another horse in the race that could press her closely, he would have made 2:15 sure.

THE THIRD HEAT

did not attract as much attention as the others. A large portion of the audience, satisfied with what had been accomplished, left before it was called, and those who remained knew that the horses would not be urged to make extraordinary time again. An even start was given, and the Maid, as usual, jumped to the front, with Doble pulling on the lines to keep her back. She appeared to be more anxious to show speed than in the second heat, and was under a strong pull all the way around. Gloster and Bashaw were about as far apart as ever, the stallion being unable to catch him any place in the mile. The Maid passed the quarter in 35 seconds, the half in 1:11¼, and went under the wire in 2:22¼, a winner by two lengths; Gloster second, five lengths in advance of Bashaw.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16, 1873.—Trotting match for a purse of $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

Budd Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	2	2	2
Simon Anderson's ch. g. Bashaw, Jr.	3	3	3

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	35	1:11	2:23¼
Second	33½	1:08¼	2:18
Third	35	1:11¼	2:22¼

THE FAST HEATS OF THE SEASON.

Goldsmith Maid had accomplished the fastest mile of the year previous to yesterday. On the 24th of August, at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., she made 2:19¼. Shortly afterward, Judge Fullerton trotted a mile at Mystic Park, Boston, in 2:19¾.

THE MAID TO TROT AGAINST TIME.

The Dexter Park Club has made arrangements with Mr. Doble for the reappearance of his mare on next Wednesday afternoon, weather permitting. She will then trot against her record, and, in order to stimulate her to the top of her speed, she will be accompanied by a running horse. On the same afternoon, provided the consent of Mr. Goodrich can be obtained, Bodine, Gloster, and Bashaw will contend for a reasonable purse. It is to be regretted that Mr. Doble cannot be induced to remain in the city until Badger Girl, Mollie Morris, Red Cloud, and Brother Jonathan can arrive. The proposed race between them, in conjunction with the Maid's race against time, and a race between Bodine, Gloster, and Bashaw, would draw an immense crowd, and reimburse the management for their summer and fall losses. Wednesday's matinee, however, will attract general attention in view of the performance yesterday.

AQUATIC.

A ROWING WAGER.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Reginald Herbert wagered $500 that he could row on the canal from Maidenhead to Westminster bridge, a distance of fifty miles, in twelve hours, through eleven locks. He won the wager, with three hours to spare.

PUGILISTIC.

COBURN VS. ALLEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Joe Coburn says that he will fight Tom Allen in West Virginia or Canada, in four months, for from $2,500 to $5,000.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

The Kansas City "Times" Draws a Contrast Between the Two Cities—Chicago Liberality vs. St. Louis Hide-Bound Old Fogyism.

We clip the following editorial article from the Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* of the 15th inst.:

We have frequently had occasion of late to speak of the narrow-minded and contracted policy that has actuated the St. Louis press, and especially the St. Louis banks. We believe we are safe in saying that in this regard St. Louis surpasses any city of its size in the United States. It is a great city in population and wealth, and has all the elements and advantages to make it the grand commercial entrepot of the Mississippi Valley. But what it has in material greatness it falls short of in enterprise, liberality, and sagacity. Consider it as we may, it is simply a huge, overgrown town that is a quarter of a century behind the age.

On the other hand, Chicago is the most enterprising, liberal, and progressive city in the world. It may be true that Chicago is built with borrowed capital, but it is nevertheless a fact that they know how to use borrowed capital there to a better advantage than St. Louis does that of her own. It may be true that Chicago business men are sharpers, and yet it is universally acknowledged that they are far more liberal in their dealings than the hide-bound old fogies of St. Louis.

The distinctive characteristics of the two cities were never brought out in bolder relief than during the recent financial disturbance. It was to be supposed that a crisis like this would tell more against a city like Chicago than one like St. Louis, for, if the latter place has one quality above another which it is fond of parading on all occasions, it is its solid, substantial character. They boast there that they are founded upon a rock—are no mushroom town—and can stand any crisis. And they have also been loud in their prophecies that the "bottom would fall out" of Chicago some day. So now the test has come, and what do we see? Why, simply that Chicago has shown herself to have double the capacity of St. Louis to weather such a financial storm as we have had. The Chicago banks have manifested ten times the ability, as well as the liberality, of those of St. Louis in assisting the West to a resumption of currency payment. One instance will illustrate our meaning.

Last week a Kansas City bank, that had kept a standing balance of over $60,000 in St. Louis, wished the bank there to let it have $2,000 in currency to make good its balance in New York. The St. Louis bank expressed its inability to do so, but after persuasion placed $5,000 currency in New York to the credit of the Kansas City bank, for which it charged a premium of $30. The Kansas City bank then telegraphed to a Chicago bank, with which it never kept an account, asking it to place $3,000 currency in New York to the credit of the Kansas City bank, which was immediately done, and a premium of *one dollar* charged! Or, in other words, a stranger in Chicago did for $1 what a friend and correspondent in St. Louis would have charged $30 for at the same rate. And that, too, when the St. Louis friend had over $50,000 of the Kansas City bank's money locked up in its vaults.

This we mention as simply one example of the difference between the way they do business in Chicago and in St. Louis. The policy pursued by the latter place during the panic is enough to damn it in the eyes of the West. The banks there have suspended payment with vaults full of currency, and have simply speculated in it for the last two weeks. We know of frequent instances within the past week where St. Louis banks have openly proffered to cash their own checks over their counters at a discount. As late as last Friday they were selling currency at 7 per cent premium over the counters of some of the most prominent banks in St. Louis. Not one dollar have they let out to relieve the necessities of their Western correspondents and Western business interests. They have simply hoarded all the currency they could get hold of and speculated upon it.

How different appears the example of Chicago. There the banks have been alive to the necessities of Western interests and Western correspondents. They have used every effort to secure currency, and have as freely let it out to sustain and keep alive the business community. Such a city as that deserves success. It is always equal to the emergency, and is as liberal in dealing as enterprising in spirit. Chicago has won new friends and new admirers by her course during the panic. Now is the time for her to make a bold strike for a monopoly of the business of this vast region. She can become the great financial and commercial centre of the West by judicious and timely action. Her press, that is ever alive to her interests, should look more favorably upon the Missouri Valley. It is a section that is worth cultivating, and now is the opportune season. St. Louis has more than ever shown herself unworthy of the leadership, and it is now open to Chicago.

RAILROAD NEWS.

What the Lemont Disaster Cost the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road—Recent Changes—The Canada Southern.

The total amount spent by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, consequent upon the Lemont disaster, will exceed the sum of $125,000. The heirs of Conrad Weber and George Dienkel, killed in the accident, have made a settlement with the Company. The widow of a man who was riding on the locomotive, in violation of the Company's orders, is to be paid a sum of money, although her claim against the Company is not considered valid. A man who was on the last car, and knew nothing of the accident until everything was over, sued for $1,000, but got nothing.

CHANGES.

John Desmond, formerly Assistant Division Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, has been appointed Superintendent of the Grand River Valley Division of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Mr. Charles B. Bush, the former Superintendent of that Division, has been appointed Superintendent of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Division of the same road.

Thomas B. Sergeant has been appointed General Superintendent of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, which is under the control of the Michigan Central.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

The Canada Southern Railroad Company have sent a circular to the railroad companies in this city, informing them that their road will be open for through passenger traffic between Toledo and Detroit, Toledo and Buffalo, and Detroit and Buffalo, by the 1st of November next.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

The various railroad companies in this city have been informed that the general offices of the Central Pacific Railroad have been transferred from Sacramento to San Francisco, and that all communications to the Company should be directed to the latter city.

THE ELEVATOR INVESTIGATION.

Mr. J. M. Pearson, of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by Mr. J. H. Raymond, Assistant Secretary of the Board, the object of that visit being to investigate the alleged irregularities in the conduct of warehouses. They occupied the entire day reading the testimony taken by the Committee of the Board of Trade in the Hough case. The testimony is voluminous. Only 475 pages were perused yesterday, and there is more to come. Not quite one-fifth of the evidence relates to the Hough case, the remainder being a general examination of elevator management. The Commissioners intend to prosecute parties implicated in frauds, if any appear, provided the Attorney-General is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to secure conviction. Mr. Pearson will continue his researches to-day, and will report to the Board on his return to Springfield. It is not expected that the Board of Trade Committee will conclude its labors before the middle of next week.

Boys, Here's a Chance.

D. J. Lines, the one-price ready-made clothier, No. 129 Clark street, promises any man in Chicago a suit of clothes if his prices are not 10 per cent below that of any other house in this city, on the same quality of goods. He says, get your prices, come along, and compare prices with those on any garment in his establishment.

THE ARCHITECTS.

Second Day's Sessions of the American Institute.

Interesting Report of the Committee on Professional Practice.

Educational Features—Mansard Roofs—Election of Officers, Etc.

MORNING SESSION.

The American Institute of Architects met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, in the Open Board room of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Boyington in the chair.

An invitation from N. S. Bouton to visit the Exposition was received and thankfully accepted.

The report of the Treasurer was read, showing that the receipts for the year had been $1,371, and the disbursements $1,244.60.

The Auditing Committee found the report correct.

The report of the Cincinnati Chapter was read by Mr. Rodgers. That of the Philadelphia Chapter was read by the Secretary. They contained nothing of general interest.

The Committee on Professional Practice submitted a report, stating the points concerning which they had made inquiries of the various Chapters. They also suggested to the Convention that the use of the word "adopted" in regard to the schedule of prices was unwise, giving rise to misunderstandings, the prices in question not being imperative, and the schedule also being a maximum one. The Convention was also asked to consider the question whether the custom of charging 6, 7, or 8 per cent commissions would not be good for client or architect, and whether there could not be an arrangement for giving architectural services gratuitously to those who needed it, having an arrangement similar to a medical dispensary. It would not diminish profits, and would serve as a school of practice through which young men could work up their way to eminence. Attention was called to the growing practice of architects employing mechanics to look after details of constructing, and paying them themselves, a habit which was found to work well. In competing for work, violation of instructions by architects should be looked on as disgraceful. That of sending in perspectives, colored drawings, etc., could not be defended. No man should try to recommend his work by such means, or have a private exhibition of special drawings to illustrate his ideas. It was not right to go outside of instructions, even in case the committee calling for plans did not know what it wanted, since it was a wrong upon their competitors. The question of appointing professional advisers was also discussed at length. Their appointment was easier in England than here, and it was suggested that here the competitors choose them. The Committee propose to send out certain inquiries as to the conduct of members.

Mr. Wight and the Secretary called attention to the great importance of many of the points in this report, and it was therefore ordered printed, in order that it may be thoroughly discussed hereafter.

An invitation to visit the Board of Trade was received and accepted.

On motion, Messrs. McLoughlin, of Cincinnati; Wight, of Chicago; Bloor, of New York; Sturgis, of Boston; Barnett, of St. Louis, and Blythe, of Cleveland, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Convention then took a recess until half-past 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at half-past 2. Mr. Nash read the report of the Committee on Education, which contained nothing of particular interest. They do not feel themselves called upon, as yet, to prepare elementary text-books, until they find that the want will not be elsewhere supplied. The condition of the various schools, etc., where architecture is taught, was briefly reviewed. Various suggestions were also made as to the best way of bettering the quality of instruction given, and providing a more judicious system of study. Attention was also called to the necessity of devising some way of combining with architectural studies those scientific ones which will be of service. The relations of architects and beginners in their offices were also referred to.

On motion of Mr. Wight, the matter of procuring a National charter was referred to the Board of Trustees, with power to act.

Mr. Bloor read the report of the Committee on Mansard Roofs. The Mansard roofs had been made the scapegoat of the Boston fire, but, in reality, the material of construction was at fault, not the form. The danger in case of a fire rose from the brands which were carried by the wind, and hence the necessity of better roof-protection. Of course, too, every additional story added to a building increased the difficulty of extinguishing conflagrations. Nor had there been any advance in the art of putting out fires to keep pace with these loftier buildings. The steam fire-engine even, could hardly deal with modern structures, and the water, when thrown only in moderate quantities, was useless.

The remainder of this paper will be read to-day.

The Committee on Nominations submitted the following report:

President—Richard Upjohn, New York.
Treasurer—R. G. Hatfield, New York.
Secretary—A. J. Bloor, New York.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence—Henry A. Sims, Philadelphia.
Board of Trustees—Henry Dudley, Carl Pfeiffer, Henry Fernbach, C. C. Haight, all of New York.
Committee on Education—W. R. Ware, Boston; Thomas U. Walters, Philadelphia; N. H. Hutton, Baltimore; A. C. Nash, Cincinnati, and P. B. Wight, Chicago.
Committee on Publication—R. M. Hunt, A. J. Bloor, E. T. Littell, H. H. Holly, and Carl Pfeiffer, all of New York.

These gentlemen were all elected.

The Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met again at 8 o'clock, Mr. A. C. Nash, of Cincinnati, in the chair.

Mr. Anderson, the Acting-Secretary, read a paper prepared by N. H. Hutton, of Baltimore, on the subject of fire-proof construction. It was a matter to which attention had been specially called by the recent great fires in Chicago and Boston. They showed the inutility of trying to put up buildings which could be proof against fires of such magnitude. They must therefore try to adopt a manner of construction such as to stop such fires in the future. The public asked that a building should be so constructed that a fire breaking out in the interior could be confined within it. That was all capitalists would consent to. Fires had often spread through the fears firemen entertained of flimsy structures. The walls, then, must be solidly built, and no joists imbedded in them. The walls should be carried several feet above the roof. Floors and stairways should be made much safer than is now the case. Sky-lights should never be left open, and hatchways should be of fire-proof material. For many years the use of iron had been on the increase, but since the Chicago fire, where it failed so signally, the tendency had been to deny it any merit at all, yet it was doubtful whether any material would have stood that test. The objection to iron was its uncertainty under all circumstances, especially cast-iron. Large margins might be allowed for contingencies, but an unseen flaw would swallow them up. Corrugated iron for ceilings and floors was utterly useless. Brick and mortar alone stood the test satisfactorily. From those cheap materials fire-proof buildings were to be constructed. For walls, flat roofs, and stairs, he recommended hydraulic cement, beton, etc., faced with brick. The thickness of the walls could be doubled without additional cost. The walls should be built hollow, affording space for gas and water pipes, and dispensing with lathing. Stairways and floors could be built in that material. Partition walls should be of hollow bricks. For flat roofs the beton could also be used. Where iron columns were used, they should be double. If such a system of building was thought impracticable, there could be improvements in the use of existing materials. If they could cover wooden partitions with thick coats of plaster, or gypsum, much protection against the spread of fire. In even the cheapest houses, he would incase all exposed joists, etc., with some of the newly discovered kinds of mortar. Asphalt was also recommended for floorings, since it checked the progress of fire. In all cases there should be much thicker walls, and fire-proof stairs, and the law should require their construction. Much of the trouble in extinguishing fires was due to the fact that water was not used with sufficient force and volume. He recommended the adoption of a general building law as the only means of securing the erection of safe structures.

The subject of this paper was very fully discussed by Messrs. Sturgis, Wight, Rodgers, Searles, Baumann, and others.

The next paper read was one by Mr. Anderson, on State building laws, which was also discussed, after which Mr. Searle, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on acoustics.

The meeting adjourned.

THE EXPOSITION.

Fifteen Thousand People in Attendance Yesterday—The Coming Excursions—To-Day's Musical Programme.

If the weather had held out, yesterday would have been among the best days of the Exposition, the attendance in the afternoon being very large, and in the evening moderately good. The slight moisture which prevailed after 4 o'clock had a tendency to damp the desires of those who wished to be present. About 15,000 persons were wandering round at the same time, and throughout the entire afternoon, as visitors entered or went out, the same average prevailed.

The immediate event of the day was the arrival of an excursion party from Paxton, Ill., numbering about 200 persons. Although they did not in themselves swell the throng perceptibly, they furnished excellent specimens of Illinois stirpiculture. In the party were many very pretty, healthy buxom girls, dressed in good style, and evidently securing all the enjoyment the Exposition had to give. The restaurant, yesterday, fed about 3,000 men, women, and children, which testified to the influx of country visitors. The largest number fed in the Exposition one day was 4,000, on the anniversary of the fire.

The fountain, never a very pronounced success, has of late shown symptoms of congestion. The little fishes from the "basin" have in a concerted effort to reach the swans and ducks in the fountain's basin, filled the pipes and outlets, and a very impotent fountain is the result. Now and then a benighted minnow struggles halfway out, and diverts the column of water into a refreshing shower over the visitors sitting around it. Then again, like the California geysers, it throws up mud, and gurgles, and lets everybody know that something unusual ails its intestines. All of a sudden it bursts out for a minute and subsides, as though seized with a terrific leaden stomach-ache. From these symptoms, scientific men can very readily be led to the conclusion that the phenomenon of geysers has its origin in little fishes, and not in any such nonsense as internal heat, and all that sort of thing.

The mention of geysers reminds one of the fact that Prof. Andrews has sent his patent geyser to the Exposition. Situated in the main aisle, it goes through its performance with unerring accuracy, and leaves visitors in a state of bewilderment as to its meaning. As a fountain, it is more of a success than the great pretentious affair in the centre of the building; as a geyser, it is not a circumstance to it, except that it throws up hot water. There is nothing extraordinary after all in a geyser throwing up hot water. Human beings do the same thing, when they drink too much of it.

It is announced that in a day or two St. Mary's College, South Bend, intends sending a gallant corps of visitors in the persons of 600 pupils, rosy and effervescent with learning, to obtain a little general information from what is to be seen at the Exposition. Laporte and other Hoosier towns are expected to join the excursion, and a large portion of Indiana is expected to turn out on the lake shore on that occasion. The Directors think this a good opportunity to hint to the management of other educational institutions, and one that should be taken by everybody else. The State Reform School might do the same thing, and the Illinois Penitentiary profit by the example.

An excursion party has been arranged, also, in Ogle County, this State, though the date of it is not yet made known.

The Elgin Watch Company's employes will indulge in an excursion shortly. A body of 300 of the male operatives will arrive in town with all the paraphernalia of a torchlight procession, and, preceded by their own band,—a good one, by the way,—march in a blaze of excitement to the doors of the building, when, the torches left behind, they will spend an evening in admiring the contents of the Exposition. An excursion is also promised from Sioux City, Ia. Meanwhile, claims continue to be sent in to the Secretary for space for exhibitors. Mr. Reynolds told a reporter yesterday that he had, during the day, made room for half a dozen more exhibitors, among them a representative of a race-boat manufacturing firm. The article exhibited is to be a light shell, single-scull boat, 30 feet in length and 16 inches wide.

YOU THAT ARE CURIOUS

should stop at the magnificent display made, near the centre of the building, by one of Chicago's most reliable jewelry firms, Wendell & Hyman, of the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, and compare the simple pewter dish there, from which George Washington has partaken many a frugal repast, with the extravagant solid silverware of to-day. This firm also show the cane carried by Abraham Lincoln the night of his assassination. It was presented to Dr. Mack by Mrs. Lincoln, who, at his death, left it to Mr. G. Pennoyer, of this city.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

The following is the programme of to-day's music:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"Victoria" .... Piefke
2. Overture—"Martha" .... Flotow
3. Selection from "La vie Parisienne" .... Offenbach
4. Waltzes—"Agnes" .... Ringleben
5. Potpourri—"Street Organ Tunes" .... Hoffmann
6. Polka—"The Sleigh-Ride" .... Jullien
7. Selection from "Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
8. Overture—"Chanfleuri" .... Offenbach
9. Galop—"Four-in-Hand" .... Saro

EVENING.

1. March—"The Last Sensation" .... Downing
2. Overture—"Stradella" .... Flotow
3. Selection from "Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe
4. "American Quadrille" .... Jullien
5. Selection from "Il Trovatore" .... Verdi
6. Waltzes—"First Love" .... Venzano
7. Overture—"Zampa" .... Herold
8. Selection from "Maritana" .... Wallace
9. Galop—"Helter-Skelter" .... Faust

DISEASED MEAT—DISEASED AND ADULTERATED MILK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can nothing be done to relieve us from the abominations (worse than the sewage, which we will keep all to ourselves and the fishes) of almost carrion flesh, and cruelly-unwholesome milk the baby's beverage? I may cure sick animals, but my art can't reach "death in the pot," of which there is now increasing danger for adults and infants. These growing evils may be truly ascribed to various causes, but we have now only to deal with their pernicious effects; so we must not allow red-tape routine, or circumlocution to interpose with the suppression of patent scandals and gross evils, merely because they are of long standing.

I can respect "vested rights," and freedom in trade, but only when they are honest. The real question is: Can nothing be done summarily and openly to mitigate the growing evils? Surely some means may be devised for extending the ægis of the American Constitution to the American millions in items so vitally important as those of their daily meat and drink. I know it is unpleasant to recommend taxation; but still, if something in this way is necessary as a means for preserving the public health, the well-being of many must be considered before the privileges of the few.

Bad meat, bad milk, bad bread, must, at all risks, be kept out of the market, and, if the Legislature see fit to go about this matter in earnest, if they cannot entirely succeed, they certainly may to a large extent, by bringing all dealers in articles of food liable to adulteration under the ban of the law. Butchers, bakers, milk-sellers, &c., should all be required to take out an annual license; this has worked admirably with a much poorer class,—the hack-drivers. I would apply the chicory test to milk, by requiring those who only watered that fluid—and who that sells it does not?—to affix in large letters the following notice: "This is sold as a mixture of water and milk;" and, through the machinery of the police, or peripatetic inspectors, watch and ward may be kept over the "milk walks," power being taken to treat bad milk as it is most properly treated in France,—turned on the streets, to "waste its sweetness (?) on the desert air." Dealers would soon find it more to their advantage to sell pure milk at a fair price than risk total loss by diluting it, and thus retailing poison openly at "full price."

Vendors of meat can surely afford a small tax as well as saloon-keepers, peddlers, hackmen, and others. By this means, every man legally authorized to offer animal food for sale would be known to the authorities, and for trivial offences their licenses should be marked; for gross ones, they should be forfeited. The city may thus obtain some accession of revenue. Very great and salutary protection may thus be easily and cheaply obtained for the public stomach, and, if the public health really demands stringent measures for its preservation, honest men cannot complain, for my suggestion can only reach rogues. Yours, etc.,

N. H. PAAREN, Veterinary Surgeon.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1873.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Committee of Seventy Call the Roll of Wards.

Mr. Willard Woodard Says They Are Bound to Make Nominations.

King Kicked Out of the Republican Party—A Movement for Union—Announcements.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Vice-Presidents of the Wards, in connection with the Committee of Seventy, met last evening in the Builders' Exchange, Alderman Bateham in the chair, Mr. M. C. Kelly, Secretary. The wards were called, and their representatives responded, showing that there were already one or more clubs in each ward, and that satisfactory progress in ward organization was being made all over the city. In cases where there are two or more clubs in one ward, it was on motion of Mr. Kelly

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the members of all Law-and-Order Clubs be enrolled, and that the Presidents of the Clubs apportion the delegates according to the numbers of each club.

Mr. Woodard said the friends of law and order might be disheartened by the reports of meetings held to nominate tickets. Any fifty men might meet and assume to be leading citizens of the city, but there was no organization yet which had so many representatives of all trades, business, and nationalities as the Committee of Seventy. [Applause.] There were new parties coming out every morning, and men were waiting to see how things were going before they joined either party. Mr. Carter H. Harrison talked at the Pacific Hotel meeting about Puritans. Any man who had read the platform of the Law and Order party and called it Puritan was either a fool or a demagogue. Such men as Mr. Harrison desired to elect men who would not enforce the law. Mr. Harrison was in favor of enforcing law or he was not; if not, let him go over to Mr. Hesing. At another gathering at the Pacific Hotel the meeting rejected its own platform, and came within one of adopting the Law-and-Order platform. Persons who supposed the Committee of Seventy were not going to put a ticket in the field were mistaken, and they might as well know it. He had no faith in men who met in parlors and objected to extremes on either side. [Applause.] He respected Mr. Hesing, because he believed he was sincere and honest in his belief that saloons should be kept open at all times, and had no faith in those who were neither one thing or the other.

After appointing one from each ward to look after registration, and another to attend to the public meetings, the meeting adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A Law-and-Order meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held this evening, at Healy Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue, to choose delegates to the mass-meeting called by the Committee of Seventy, and transact any other business that may come up.

There will be a meeting of the Law-and-Order Club of the Fourteenth Ward this evening at the German school-house, on Fulton street, near Hoyne.

A meeting of citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held on Saturday evening, at the University, to choose delegates to the meeting of the Committee of Seventy to be held on Oct. 28, and to choose a candidate for Alderman.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward who are in favor of law and order will be held at the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, on West Harrison street, near Halsted, this (Friday) evening.

A meeting of citizens of the Sixth Ward will be held on Saturday evening at Union Hall, No. 1508 Halsted street, to organize a ward club and nominate a successor to Ald. Tracey.

A meeting of Law-and-Order men is called for this evening at the North Side Rolling Mills.

Thirteenth Ward in Owstey's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey streets.

Fifteenth Ward in the hall at the corner of Wabansia avenue and Wright street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. D. King, representative of the Third Ward in the Republican Central Committee, having abandoned the field and gone into the bosoms of Hesing and O'Hara, the Republican voters met in indignation last evening, at No. 580 State street, and then and there read Mr. King out of the party. They resolved that their quondam Republican brother "had forfeited the respect and confidence of the Republican voters of the ward," was no longer worthy, and then they metaphorically caught him by the nape of his neck and the slack of his pants, and pitched him headlong from their midst. King being a colored gentleman, on motion of Ald. McGenniss, Mr. William Baker, also colored, was put in the place of honor.

Several consultations were held yesterday by the members of the Republican and Democratic Central Committees in regard to the practicability of joining together and unitedly nominating an Independent Citizens' ticket. From all that can be learned, there seems to be no doubt that this new union will be consummated at a meeting on Saturday.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Wife's Throat and His Own.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 15.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man was seen emerging from the grocery kept by Mrs. Buchanan at the northeast corner of Smith and Fourth streets, a razor in his hand, blood about his throat, and a wild look upon his face. He rushed wildly up Smith towards Fifth street. Near Fifth street he met Mrs. Buchanan and said to her: "I have just killed Mary at your house." It was James Rooney who said this, and Mary was his wife. Mrs. Buchanan called for help, and Sam Simmons and Tom McEvoy, of the engine-house near, arrested Rooney and took him to the Third Street Station-House.

James Rooney is about 45 years of age. He and his wife were employed at the Club-house of Jake Aug from December, 1872, until the first of last month—he as porter and she as cook. Mary did her work well, but James was inclined to be worthless, and disposed to drunkenness, though a man rather above ordinary intelligence. While at the Club-house he appeared to be very affectionate to his wife while sober, and was often seen caressing and kissing her.

After they had been there about six months he was discharged for drunkenness, but was reinstated at her request. They roomed and boarded at the Club-house and got good pay—so that on the first of September, when they left, there was nearly $200 coming to them. James was peremptorily discharged at that time for his old sin of drunkenness, and Mary said if James went she would go too, and she went. Their boy Mrs. Buchanan soon after took charge of and sent to one of the Roman Catholic orphan asylums. Mary had lived with Mrs. Buchanan fourteen years during that lady's connection with a hotel in this city, and was most highly esteemed by her.

After they left the Club-house they took a room at the corner of Linn and Court streets, and set up housekeeping. Their money was soon gone, and it is related that James even disposed of their little stock of furniture to procure means of dissipation. Mary worked as she could with her half-broken constitution until the first day of this month, when, unable to endure her life longer, she went and obtained service with a respectable woman of her acquaintance, Mrs. Burns, who lives on Friendship alley. James missed the usual share of her earnings, sought her and asked her to come back to him. She declined. Mrs. Buchanan says that he threatened vengeance upon Mrs. Burns, alleging that she was the cause of their separation. Two or three nights ago, he attempted to force an entrance into Mrs. Burns' house. But for his failure it is thought that a tragedy would have startled the city. Last Sunday he was seen sharpening his razor, and at the time threatening to take Mary's life. Within the last week these threats have been repeatedly heard from his lips, but they were regarded the meaningless ravings of a man crazed with bad whisky. Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. Buchanan left her grocery, she met Mary entering, and learned from her that she had been to see the doctor about her crippled foot, and that the vial in her hand contained medicine for it. Mary went to the back kitchen up-stairs and sat down to talk with Mrs. Christy, the mother-in-law of Mrs. Buchanan. After they had engaged in conversation awhile, James came into the room and sat down. There they all three sat almost silently for some time. Mrs. Christy at last heard James say, she thinks, "Mary, will you live with me again?" Presently she heard her name called, and looking up she saw James with his left hand pushing Mary's head backway back. At first she thought he was kissing her. Mary dispelled the illusion, gasping out, as she sank back in her chair, "He's cut my throat!"

Mrs. Christy saw him hastening out, hacking at his own throat as he went. He hacked with discretion. His courage must have failed him or his prudence must have returned, for he hacked so gently as to draw blood without seriously endangering his life from the immediate effects of the gash. Drs. Newton and Hartshorn were called in to dress Mrs. Rooney's wounds. They all agree that they were the longest and deepest wounds of the kind they ever saw not necessarily fatal. The artery and the jugular vein were touched, but not injured. If Mary in her reduced state of health has strength enough left she will recover with reasonable good luck. She and he were both taken to the hospital. Since writing the above, we learn that his wounds, though slight, appear threatening, and that Mary's case is precarious. It is related of their married life that Mary had a son by a previous marriage, whom James would not allow to visit her. Mrs. Rooney bears an excellent name as a good, kind woman, and a good, faithful, reliable cook. She was 39 years old, and nearly broken down in health. James bore the name of a smart, bad man. If death does not claim him, the State probably will.

Meacham's Escape from Scalping.

The Hon. A. B. Meacham has been lecturing in San Francisco on the Modocs, and in narrating the circumstances attending the assassination of Gen. Canby and his own escape, said: "Boston began to take my scalp with a blunt knife; but Toby interposed with devices to delay the operation, and when, at length, he had raised five or six inches of skin on the left side of my head, Toby, woman-like, accomplished by strategy what could not be done otherwise. She shouted 'Soldiers! soldiers!' and Boston left his work unfinished."

Rathbone's Stoves.

Rathbone's Fearless Cook is a great favorite. The Brilliant Anti-Clinker Base-Burner is a fit companion for it.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

The world-famous author of "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," makes her first appearance in Chicago

NEXT MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,

When she will read selections from her own writings. We have decided to make the price of Tickets

Only 50 cents Admission,

And 25 cents extra for Reserved Seat.

THE SECOND

(Tuesday night) Reading is in the regular Star Course. Tickets to-morrow morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office Music Hall.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

THE WILD ARABS
ON THE WEST SIDE,
AT THE
OLD SHOW GROUND,
corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts.
THREE DAYS ONLY,
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Oct. 16, 17, 18,
MONTGOMERY QUEEN'S
MENAGERIE, CIRCUS AND BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.
LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE WILD ARABS.

Mammoth Menagerie, Colossal Circus, and only Performing Arab Troupe in the World. Two Performances daily, at 2 and 7 p. m. Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

H. Balatka's Orchestral Matinees.

The management take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that at the solicitation of many patrons, they have secured the services of Herr H. BALATKA, the Eminent Leader of Orchestral Music, and his

UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF 43 PERFORMERS.

These MATINEES are designed especially for family entertainments, and the music will be light and popular as well as classical.

The first Entertainment will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 18. Doors open at 1¾, performance will commence at 2½ precisely. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

NO RESERVED SEATS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

For this week only, the Greatest Living Actress,

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

In her wonderful rendition of

MEG MERRILIES,

In which powerful character she stands alone in the world. Saturday—Meg Merrilies Matinee. Order Carriages at 10:30.

Monday—Miss Cushman as Queen Catherine. Seats can now be secured.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Great triumph of the new Extravaganza, entitled

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG,

First week of the Musical Extravaganza, THOMAS' BURLESQUE CONCERT. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new specialties—every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Look out for the Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A succession of CROWDED HOUSES greet the Eminent Natural Actor,

ROBERT McWADE,

In his powerful rendition of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Next week—the Greatest Living Actress—CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Friday, Oct. 17, Saturday Afternoon and Evening, last three performances of Sardou's masterpiece,

FERNANDE.

Saturday Evening, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. John W. Blaisdell (Associate Manager). A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

Monday next, Bartley Campbell's "HEARTS," and reappearance of Miss Ellie O'Conner.

In preparation, "MARY WARNER" and "OURS."

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night—BENEFIT OF LITTLE NELL.

FIDELIA, THE FIRE WAIF.

To-morrow—LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE.
Monday next—LOUISE HAWTHORNE.

EDUCATIONAL.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.,
English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies.
Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals,
MISSES AIKEN and CHASE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ǁ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:10 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:30 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:35 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4.00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. H. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1863.

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NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
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NEW YORK CITY.

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The Hotel Brunswick, embracing the entire block on Fifth-av., overlooking Madison Square, and possessing the unrivaled advantage of a frontage on three streets.

All the means are well ventilated, well lighted, and supplied with bath-rooms and all modern improvements, and the furniture and appointments are of the best.

For Rooms and Terms, address the Proprietors,

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. "Guy Mannering."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fernande."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Thomas Burlesque Concerts." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire Waif."

QUEEN'S CIRCUS—Elizabeth street, corner Madison. Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS' WORTH OF LYON'S INsect Powder will destroy a million cockroaches and bugs.

DUNVILLE & CO., ROYAL IRISH DISTILLERIES, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 17, 1873.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of this State, which has been in session at Springfield for two or three days past, adjourned yesterday, to meet in this city, October, 1874.

Cloud, the oarsman who was engaged in the attempt to row from Philadelphia to New Orleans *via* the canals and rivers, was found dead yesterday in his boat near Plaquemine, 112 miles above the latter city. From entries in his diary, it is presumed he died of congestive chills.

The Trans-Missouri Irrigation Convention at Denver yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress, asking for a grant to the States of Nevada, Oregon, California, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and to the territories of one-half of the arid lands within their borders, the proceeds to be devoted to the construction of an extensive system of irrigation. The memorial also asks for the division of the homestead and pre-emption lands, so that they will be more equitable in their character.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at Springfield yesterday made several decisions upon complaints forwarded to them touching railroad management, the most important of which were: 1. That railroads must bill freight by actual weight. 2. That they have no right to discriminate against small shippers from the same point. 3. That they must allow connections to be made from their tracks to coal-yards, and grant mining companies all reasonable facilities for transportation.

The workmen in the Southwark foundry, Philadelphia, who have been upon a strike so long, have agreed to go to work again upon a compromise of one-half on the reduction of wages as originally proposed. The large woolen factory of Rosenthal & Shuster has suspended, and it is feared that this will be followed by a general suspension among the carpet factories, of which there are 200 in the Nineteenth Ward alone, employing between 10,000 and 12,000 operatives.

The Springfield *Register* has devoted the space of two days' issue of that paper to prove that the real value of the real and personal property of Cook County is greater than $283,000,000. The skill and mathematical intelligence displayed in proving this self-evident and uncontroverted fact would make old Euclid, if living, tremble for his fame. There are several other propositions which the *Register* may now demonstrate, such as that 2 and 2 make four; 6 times 6 are 36; and 3 into 9 goes 3 times. Nobody in Chicago will venture to question these results.

A remarkable and mournful coincidence occurred yesterday in the death of two ex-Mayors of Milwaukee. John J. Tallmadge, who was Mayor for two terms, and had been President of the Chamber of Commerce, candidate for Governor, and many years Agent of the Western Transportation Company, died at Oconomowoc, after a long and painful illness. The Hon. H. L. Page, who had been Mayor, Chief of Police, and Sheriff of the city, died at Dresden. At the time of his death, he was traveling in Europe with his family for his health.

As will be observed by the dispatches, newspaper-proprietors have furnished one or two items of interesting news. O. S. Long, the editor of the Wheeling (W. Va.) *Register*, having published an abusive article against Maj. Sweeney, a candidate for the Legislature, was severely beaten on Tuesday by the Major. The next day's *Register* contained a still more abusive article, and on the same day the Major met Mr. Baker, the proprietor, and Mr. Clarkson, the city editor. Pistols were at once drawn and indiscriminate firing commenced, which resulted in the wounding of both the newspaper men. The second case is that of the proprietor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, who has been fined $25 for contempt by the Supreme Court, the offense being the publication tending to bias a jury in a pending case.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, with the trading chiefly confined to local speculators. Mess pork was quiet and 25c per brl lower for cash, at $13.60@13.75; and steady at $12.37½@12.50 seller December. Lard was active and easier at 7⅝c cash, and 7@7⅛c seller December. Meats were dull, and ⅛@¼c lower, at 6¾@7c for short ribs; 7@7¼c for short clear, and 8½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and 1c lower, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and easier, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and easier. Wheat was less active and unchanged, closing weak at $1.02 cash, and $1.01 seller November. Corn was less active, and ½c higher, closing at 36⅝@36¾c cash, and 37⅝@37¾c seller November. Oats were more active, but declined 1c, closing at 30½c cash and 31¼c seller November. Rye was quiet and steady at 63c. Barley was dull and 4c lower, closing at $1.26 for No. 2 and $1.00 for No. 3. Hogs continue dull and declining, the market closing heavy at $3.75@4.30. Cattle and sheep were in small demand at unchanged prices.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The situation in Wall street yesterday was feverish and marked by fluctuations, which gave to the general tone of the market a buoyancy of an unhealthy sort, and created a general feeling of uneasiness lest it might be only the precursor of another break. A vigorous bull campaign was commenced, headed by Vanderbilt, who received his New York Central dividend in full, and was reported to be operating with the proceeds of $10,000,000 of stock, sold to German bankers. All of the Vanderbilt specialties, after fluctuating hither and thither, closed at an advance. Western Union opened at 54 and closed at 58⅝; Lake Shore at 66, closing at 70; and New York Central at 86¼, closing at 89⅝. Gold was heavy, owing to the absence of a very large short interest, the nearness of the November interest payments on Government bonds, and the steady influx of foreign specie. Opening at 108¼, it fell to 107⅝, and closed at 108, the lowest figures which it has reached since the commencement of the War. Money was close during the earlier part of the day, but at the close was offered down rapidly. Greenbacks were less active at the close, at ⅛ to ¼ premium. The general feeling among bankers and merchants was hopeful, and a very earnest discussion is going on upon the question of resuming greenback payments, as a means of relief, to enable the country to pay its debts, and to relieve the banks of Philadelphia and other cities which have reserves in New York from their suspensions.

THE ELECTIONS.

The general result of the elections in Ohio and Iowa still remains in doubt, and official returns may yet be required to settle it. In Ohio, the State ticket is very close, with the chances favoring the Democrats. The Republicans claim the election of Noyes by 1,500 majority, while the Democrats are equally sanguine that Allen is elected by 1,000 majority. The very latest reports favor the chances of Allen. It is conceded that the Democrats will have a majority in the Legislature of from 10 to 14 on joint ballot, thus assuring the election of Thurman to the Senate.

From Iowa, reports continue to be conflicting. The Republican Central Committee claim that Carpenter has 21,000 majority on a two-thirds vote of the State, and that they have not lost control of the House, as has been hitherto supposed, but that, with the hold-overs in the Senate, they will have a majority of 10 on joint ballot, and if the Independent Republicans are admitted to the party, a majority of 20. The claims of the Republicans, however, do not tally with the returns received thus far, and will bear very liberal discounting. The general character of estimates from Republican sources seems to indicate that they are letting things down as easily as possible.

THE "NATION" ON WATERED STOCK.

The *Nation* is still laboring in a heavy sea of watered stock. It endeavors to show now that there is no connection between the practice among railroads of issuing fictitious stock and the grievances of which the farmers complain. To do this it has deemed it only necessary to go over "Poor's Manual," note the increase in the capital stock and debt of a certain number of railroads, and also the increase in the freight earnings of the same roads. As it finds that the increase in the freight earnings of these roads has not been in the precise proportion of the increase of stock and indebtedness, it comes to the conclusion that there is no relation between the two, and that freight charges depend in no way upon the amount of water that may have been injected into the railroad stocks. All that the *Nation* can claim to have proved by this array of figures is that the managers of railroads do not immediately vote to raise freight charges when they decide to water the stock. It needed no ghost to come from the grave to tell us that. They are not quite so green. It is very evident, however, from the figures the *Nation* presents, that both the capital stock and the earnings have been increased, though it fails to state how and wherefore.

The *Nation* takes the railroads of Ohio to illustrate its point, and cites the case of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway among others to prove it, showing that the capital stock and indebtedness of this road is $85,852,516, and that its dividends are only 7 per cent. Then it observes triumphantly and innocently:

> We should like very much to be informed by some one who interests himself in the Farmers' Movement, when he speaks of the Directors "increasing the freight charges to pay interest on watered stock," which of the dividend-paying roads in Ohio he has in mind.

We reply that we have the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago in mind as one of them,—not that it is singular in this respect, but because there is an event in the history of this road which enables us to stick a pin, before going any farther. Some years ago, when Fisk and Gould were holding high carnival in Erie, they made overtures (or were thought to have done so) to the Fort Wayne Company, with a view to leasing its railway, and thereby securing a connection, *via* Mansfield, with Chicago. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company became alarmed, and immediately set measures on foot to secure the lease for themselves. A conference between the parties in interest developed certain views on the part of the Fort Wayne gentlemen, which may be stated in the rough thus: "The present and prospective earnings of our road are such, that if we lease our property to you on the existing stock basis we shall lose largely. You will pay us a fixed rental on a rising value, and put the difference in your pockets. This difference belongs to us." The Pennsylvania gentlemen were used to stock-watering, and hence no labored argument was needed to convince them of the soundness of the Fort Wayne position; so they told the Fort Wayne gentlemen to estimate the prospective earnings of their road, over and above the existing earnings, capitalize the amount, and execute the lease on the basis of 7 per cent per annum on the total sum of cash and water thus achieved. This was done. The Pennsylvania Company secured their Western extension, and the Fort Wayne people got the Pennsylvania Road as additional security that their earnings should never fall below 7 per cent of the real and fictitious capital cooked up at a Directors' meeting. The freight charges on the Fort Wayne Road were adjusted to produce this 7 per cent; for of course the Pennsylvania Company never intended to take money out of their own Treasury to pay dividends on Fort Wayne stock.

But, says the *Nation*, "the amount which a railroad *is able to collect* from producers and shippers does not depend upon the amount of liabilities the Directors may choose to incur." This the *Nation* calls *a priori* reasoning. We, with greater rudeness, call it letting the cat out of the bag. The very complaint of the farmers, as regard watered stock, is that the railroads collect *all that they are able to*, without regard to the capital invested in the roads. There may be some agriculturists of the demagogue stripe who demand that the railways shall carry at a fixed price, without regard to their actual investment or their running expenses. In a revolution like that which has taken place in Iowa, it would be surprising if there were not some unreasonable demand set up, but we maintain that no man can sustain himself before the farmers or any other class upon the proposition that *bona fide* capital, invested under the sanction of law, shall not be allowed to earn a fair rate of interest if it can. Certainly, we shall never sustain—never have sustained—any such doctrine.

The real question in the case (though the *Nation* does not seem to have reached it), is whether railway property is entitled to share in the growth and prosperity of the country to the extent of doubling its nominal capital whenever it may be supposed that the wealth of the country has doubled, or of increasing it in the ratio of such supposed increase. Can a railway company set up a toll-gate on the highway of commerce, and exact the same compensation per ton or per head for a large traffic as for a small one? If this proposition is asserted, then there is no accruing advantage in railways over turnpikes *after* the railway is once opened and put in operation. The advantage is exhausted the day that the first train moves over it. Forever after, the railway takes its place alongside every other species of private business, and makes all that the law of competition will permit. This has been the theory upon which railways have been generally operated hitherto. Instead of being *quasi* public corporations, as they are in law, they have assumed to be strictly private corporations. Stock-watering, which is itself a violation of law, is the outgrowth of this assumption. In so far as the farmers have attacked this assumption, we think they are right, and we believe they will prevail.

THE VERDICT OF THE ELECTIONS.

If there were one State more than another where the Republican party could claim that it was safely lodged in the affectionate allegiance of the people, that State was Iowa. The Governor of that State had, for a year before the election, paraded himself all over the State as more of a farmer than the farmers, and as a better and more intelligent champion of farmers' rights and interests than any other man in the State. Under the taking title of "The Skeleton in the Corn-Crib," he got up a speech in which he advocated every imaginable measure calculated to redress existing evils and secure cheap transportation. But he insisted that the Republican party should work all this reform, and that the Republican voters of Iowa should continue their faith in that party. He entered the contest with a Republican majority of 60,000 in his favor, while the whole opposition vote in the State was only 71,000. The party had nearly a two-thirds vote in the State. The election is over, and while we write it is an open question whether Gov. Carpenter has 5,000 majority in the State; but it is ascertained that the Anti-Monopolists—those Republicans and all others who had lost all faith in the further usefulness of either the Democratic or Republican parties—have elected a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and have filled the county offices in a majority of the counties with men of their own choice.

The popular upheaval in Iowa is complete. The Republican party in that State, with its 60,000 majority, has been broken and destroyed. Gov. Carpenter, if elected at all, owes his election to a personal popularity in some localities, but the party is defeated, disastrously and overwhelmingly. The Republican party had its regular county and town tickets in every locality; in many counties where Carpenter has a majority the Anti-Monopolists have elected the legislative and county tickets. The City of Davenport, hitherto a strong Republican centre, gives the Anti-Monopolists 1,000 majority in a total vote of 2,700. The revolution is not confined to any particular localities; it is general throughout the State. It is true that the old Bourbon Democrats under the lead of Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, all joined the Republican party; but even this addition to its force availed nothing against the general protest of the people of Iowa that the Republican party was no longer needed, and was no longer to be trusted to redress any wrongs or to abolish any monopolies. So confident was the "party" that the 60,000 majority would not repudiate their allegiance, that the farmers were contemptuously styled "Potato-bugs," and it was predicted that as soon as the election was over there would be nothing more ever heard of the Grangers, or the Farmers, or the Anti-Monopolists. The election has completely disrupted the party in that State. In Ohio, an equal disruption has taken place. The Republicans of that State had as their candidate for Governor a gallant soldier and exemplary citizen. Prominent among the candidates for election to the United States Senate by the Legislature to be elected was a member of Gen. Grant's Cabinet. That illustrious adept in financial statesmanship, John Sherman, addressed the people in favor of a protective tariff, and the wisdom of excessive taxation and an irredeemable currency. As if to make the Republican success a certainty, the Democrats nominated Mr. Allen, an antediluvian, and made themselves generally offensive. Nevertheless, the people, like those of Iowa, had reached the conclusion that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness, and that it was time for it to be retired. So, on Tuesday a sufficient portion of them stayed away from the polls, or voted for the People's ticket, or voted for the Temperance ticket, to let Gov. Noyes be defeated, and to let the Democrats have a majority of the Legislature, thereby also defeating Secretary Delano's election to the Senate, and giving Ohio a Democratic Governor for the first time since 1853, when they let William Medill be elected in order to kill out the Whig party. In Pennsylvania, the Republican candidates have been elected, but only through the now no-longer-doubted fraudulent returns, manufactured to order by the managers of Philadelphia.

The three States of Ohio, California, and Iowa have in 1873, in the most distinct and emphatic manner, repudiated party rule. In California and Iowa, the people did this by means of an opposing ticket; in Ohio, they did it by throwing away some 40,000 votes, in order to let the Republican party be disastrously defeated. This result shows how weak party allegiance hangs upon the conscience of the people. They are sick and tired of its senseless songs, its frauds and corruptions. They want to hear of something else than party; they want to hear more of personal and official integrity and responsibility.

THE COLLAPSE IN STOCKS.

The decline in fancy stocks in Wall street during the last few days is now attributed, not to the injunction issued by Judge Blatchford restraining the sale of the Grinnell (Vanderbilt) securities, but to the removal of the injunction permitting the stocks to be put on the market. It is still probable that the injunction exerted an influence in deterring bankers and brokers from making advances on the securities offered. It is altogether likely that the banking community will be more careful of making call loans on speculative stocks with the information that proceedings in bankruptcy against a broker, which may be expected at any time, can tie up these securities so that they cannot be sold. If this construction of the Bankrupt act, and there is no question about its correctness, could break up the practice in which the New York banks have been extensively engaged, of making large advances of money on call, and permitting overdrafts of accounts, on the pledge of speculative stocks, it would be a blessing to the country, greater than any that the Bankrupt act has heretofore afforded. Though this much can hardly be expected from it, the influence of the injunction should call out other correctives of a similar nature. The dangerous, pernicious, and almost iniquitous practice of using the currency of this country to manipulate stocks, to the detriment of the mercantile classes to whom it actually belongs, must be broken up by law.

The first legal step to be taken in this direction is in the shape of an amendment to the National Currency act which shall prohibit the National Banks from paying interests on deposits. The metropolitan banks have for many years attracted a large line of country deposits by paying the country banks 4 per cent interest. By this means an amount of currency has been concentrated in New York. The bankers cannot afford to let it lie idle while paying 4 per cent interest on it; and the only way in which it can be made available and profitable is by advancing it to the stock-brokers on call at 7 per cent, and frequently with a bonus over and above the legal rate of interest, according to the necessities of Wall street. As this business has been more profitable than legitimate banking, the National Banks have gone into it extensively, paying 4 per cent on all country deposits they can secure, and even higher rates on time deposits from local customers. The instances have not been rare in which bankers have become the partners of the brokers in stock speculations in order to keep their funds employed. Meanwhile the merchants, who are legitimately entitled to the loan and discount business of the banks, have been driven to the curb-stone to rase money in order that the banks should carry Vanderbilt and the whole tribe of speculators. The most effectual way to put a stop to this reckless and injurious business is to prohibit by law the paying of interest on deposits, so far as the National Banks are concerned. This will be a legal notice, so far as the Government has a right to give it, that the practice is unsafe. If, after that, the country banks choose to place their funds on interest in the hands of private bankers, with the consciousness that they will use the money for speculative purposes, it is their own lookout. They then become, as it were, partners in the speculation, and they must stand the losses when they occur. A National Banking system, however, is defective which does not provide depositories where at least the temptations to speculation are removed.

The only objection that can be urged to this radical reform is that the stock market will be permanently weakened. So far from this being a legitimate objection, it is one of the greatest benefits that will be derived from the change. Let stocks touch bottom and stay there. Who will be hurt by it? The Vanderbilts, Goulds, Drews, Tom Scotts, and their pigmy imitators may be laid low, but what of it? They are a giant species of gamblers, who have grown rich at the expense of the farmers and merchants of the country. If they should all go by the board, the country would be none the worse for the riddance. At this time their failure, and a further collapse in stocks which would be incident to it, would not materially affect the commercial classes. The collapse must come, and there could be no better time for it. The present shrinkage in values is an indication that the funds of the mercantile classes advanced by the bankers have been largely withdrawn from the speculative stocks. Let them go down to what they are actually worth on the basis of the property they represent, with all the water squeezed out of them. The vague impression that a further shrinkage would bring additional distress on the country at large is erroneous. Union Pacific, for instance, is quoted from 15 to 16 cents. This is just 15 or 16 cents more than it is worth. The entire capital stock of the road is "water," and very dirty water at that. It was issued without any authority of law. Congress authorized an issue of only what should be subscribed and paid for. As a matter of fact, it was either given away or issued as dividends to the Credit-Mobilier ring. The debt of the road itself represents a large excess over its cost; the stock, therefore, represents nothing. So let the New York Central go down to a figure which will represent the real cost of the road, and not the $44,000,000 of fictitious stock which has been added to it. Let all the rest of these stocks follow suit, and, if they pass into the hands of men buying them for an investment at their legitimate worth, they may stay there. They certainly will if, in the meantime, the National Banks are prohibited from paying interest on deposits, and other economical measures are adopted by the mercantile classes to keep control of their own money. There will then be no longer a periodical disturbance of the whole money market of the country by stock-panics. Wall street will have lost its power, which it maintains only on the money and credit of the mercantile classes, who have to bear the brunt of the troubles produced by the flying of its kites and the bursting of its bubbles.

The severest rebuke that has been dealt out to back-pay Congressmen comes from the Mayor of the little town of New London, in Connecticut. Mr. Waller was elected Mayor a few months ago, and proceeded to wake up the sleepy old town by vigorous measures of purification and progress. His reforms were so timely and efficient that the Common Council thought his services were worth some recompense, and, though it had not been the custom of that community to pay the Mayor a salary (they probably never before had one worth paying), they voted him a salary of $500 a year. The local newspaper, probably prompted by one of the trilobites of that paleozoic country, objected to paying the Mayor a salary. Thereupon, Mayor Waller addressed a card to the public, in which he claimed that the laborer is worthy of his hire even if he is a Mayor, and that he did not regard $500 a year as an excessive compensation. However, as the Council which voted him this salary had not been elected with any reference to the salary question, he would wait until there should be another Council election, when the people might choose Councilmen committed for or against paying the Mayor a salary. In the meantime, he promised not to touch a penny of the salary voted to him; and, furthermore, if the new Council should vote him a salary, he would only take his *future* pay, dating from the time it was thus legitimately voted to him. We are of opinion that Mayor Waller would have made it warm for the salary-grabbers if he had been a member of the Forty-second Congress. His present salary platform is one that would recommend him, along with the other good qualities he seems to possess, to a Congressional nomination, if he lived in this part of the country. How the ancient folk of New London, Ct., may look at it, it is not possible to say.

THE RATE OF STATE ASSESSMENT.

The Springfield *Journal* states that the aggregate assessment of the property of this State, $1,200,000,000, is 70 per cent of its real value; that Cook County, when assessed $283,000,000, was assessed at only 70 per cent of the real value of the taxable property in the county.

Mr. Derrickson and others familiar with the true condition of the taxable property in the State place its total value at $3,000,000,000.

The Auditor of State, a year ago, put the value of the taxable property in the State at $2,600,000,000. We then have three estimated values:

1. That of the State Board	$1,500,000,000
2. That of the Auditor	2,600,000,000
3. That of Mr. Derrickson	3,000,000,000

According to the first, the valuation made by the State Board is 70 per cent of the true value; according to the estimate of the Auditor, that valuation is 46 per cent; and, according to the estimate of Mr. Derrickson, it is 40 per cent. While there can be little doubt that the highest valuation is nearest the truth, we accept that of the Auditor as having an official sanction. It is well, therefore, to inquire, What has become of the taxable property of this State outside of Cook County? The difference between the total as given by the Auditor and the total "fair cash value" given by the Board of Equalization is $1,400,000,000. What has become of it?

That Cook County has been assessed at 70 per cent of its real value is probably true; this would make the total "fair cash valuation" for this county about $370,000,000. This deducted from the total of $2,600,000,000 would leave $2,230,000,000 to be apportioned among the rest of the State. But the Board of Equalization has assessed the property outside of this county at $917,000,000, which, if taken as representing 70 per cent of its real value, will furnish as the "fair cash value" thereof only $1,292,000,000. Putting the whole assessment in the State as 70 per cent of the whole "fair cash value," we have the following extraordinary evidence of loss of property in this State in one year:

Value of taxables, per Auditor, in 1872	$2,600,000,000
Value of same property in 1873	1,662,000,000
Shrinkage of value in year	$938,000,000

or a loss of over 36 per cent.

The fact is, that Cook Cook County has been assessed at 70 per cent of the fair cash value, while the assessment for the rest of the State has been much less, as will be seen:

Cook County, 70 per cent of $370,000,000	$283,000,000
Rest of State, 41 per cent of $2,230,000,000	917,000,000
Total assessment	$1,200,000,000

If Cook County is assessed at 70 per cent of the value of her taxables, as we think it is, then the property in the rest of the State is only taxed 41 per cent, or that property has diminished in value, in one year, according to the Auditor's estimate, $938,000,000, or 36 per cent. The assessment doctors at Springfield can choose whichever answer they prefer. They must take one or the other.

THE RED RIVER RAFT.

There is now a certain prospect that the great raft which has been an obstruction in the Red River, in Louisiana, ever since the advent of white men in this country will soon be removed, and that navigation will be opened for steamers from Shreveport, La., to Jefferson, Texas. The history of the raft and the attempts to remove it is exceedingly interesting. In 1805, the obstruction of logs reached one hundred miles. Since that time rafts have formed at various points in the river near Shreveport. One of these was removed by Capt. Shreve in 1830, by the help of a Congressional appropriation, and another between 1840 and 1844 under a Government contract by Gen. Williamson. In 1854, the raft region extended only twelve miles, and at that time Capt. Fuller, aided by a Congressional appropriation of $150,000, attempted to remove it. At the end of two years, however, the appropriation had been exhausted and nothing accomplished, and, the work being abandoned, the obstruction began to increase. The present raft region extends thirty-five miles, from a point forty miles above Shreveport to the Arkansas State line, and contained, before the present work commenced, nearly fifty rafts, from one-eighth of a mile to a mile in length, and occupying the entire width of the river, navigation only being accomplished through the bayous around the raft, but, as these were only available at very high water, navigation was insignificant. In 1871, the attention of the Engineering Department was again directed to this work, and, an appropriation of $10,000 having been made by Congress, the work of preliminary surveying was intrusted to Lieut. Woodruff, who completed it in 1872, and submitted plans and specifications for the removal of the raft, whereupon an appropriation of $150,000 was made. The plans were accepted, and Lieut. Woodruff reached the raft region in January last with a snag-boat, two crane-boats, and all the requisite machinery for his work. The following description shows the difficulties to be overcome:

> Logs, roots, and snags of every description had been crowded and jammed into a tangled mass, becoming more compact each year as the pressure from above increased. Annual freshets had brought down mud and deposited it in and over this mass until, in places, the raft itself had become entirely covered with earth, small islands, or "tow heads," thus being formed. Upon these tow-heads were growing trees, usually willows, three feet and more in circumference.

In addition to the removals of logs by sawing and cutting, blasting-powder was used, but it did not prove of any use. Dynamite was then tried, but failed, refusing to explode even with an electrical exploder. At last nitro-glycerine was brought into use, and it never failed to do its work thoroughly. All that remains to be done now, is the blowing out of some tow-heads and improving certain points in the channel, which will be accomplished in a few weeks. The obstruction of centuries will then have been removed by the skill and perseverance of Lieut. Woodruff. The saddest part of the record of this great work is that Lieut. Woodruff has not lived to finish it, having died of yellow fever at Shreveport, Oct. 1.

THE BUTTERFIELD STREET MURDER.

On Sunday night, there was a murder on Butterfield street. The murder itself was aggravated as an offense against civilization and decency by the fact that all the parties concerned in it, as well as all those connected with the establishment where it occurred, were drunk. It appears that one Woods and his wife kept a sort of boarding-house. John Walsh and William Donnelly, both drunk, visited the house on Sunday night, as they say, to see Mary Ann Reardon. The inmates of the house at that time were Patrick Woods and his wife and two sons; Morris Hurley and his mother, Mary Hurley; Mary Ann Reardon, Patrick Lawless, and Edward Quinn. The inmates of the house were at the time all asleep, nearly every one of them being grossly intoxicated. Donnelly got in and refused to leave; Lawless endeavored to put him out, and while they were fighting, and the drunken inmates were lying around on the floor, Walsh entered and stabbed Lawless. The latter died in an hour. The boy Woods testified that during the whole fight his father did not get up, being too drunk to do so. The maternal Woods admitted that she was drunk, and Walsh and Donnelly, as well as the man who was killed, were also drunk. A more pitiable and disgusting sight was never witnessed. A drunken father and mother, with a house full of drunken lodgers, male and female; two drunken ruffians enter, and in the crowded room, staggering over the stupid, sleeping boarders, they murdered another drunken man; and then, the corpse being carried out, the drunken gang lay there all night, rolling over and over in the blood, and were only aroused next day from their stupor by the officers who wanted them as witnesses before the Coroner. The brutal murder is rendered even more revolting by the surroundings—the men and women, hardly more intelligent than beasts, who were the associates of the murderers and the helpless, drunken witnesses of the murder.

THE CZAR AND THE POPE.

Just at the present time, the attitude of the Roman Catholic denomination with reference to the Pope, and also to the rest of the religious world, is one of absorbing interest. All signs indicate that the world is on the verge of an ecclesiastical revolution which must break up many of the old forms and traditions. The details of the struggle now going on between Ultramontanism and Old Catholicism in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and in some of the South American States, are already tolerably familiar. A new phase in the struggle, however, has just developed itself in Russia, which is beginning to attract public attention. It first appeared in the form of a memorial, drawn up by some of the most eminent ecclesiastics of Russia, and addressed to the Government, setting forth a plan for the establishment of a Roman Catholic National Church in that country. It declares that there are in Russia nearly three millions of people of Polish origin subject to the moral influence of Catholic priests who are hostile to the Russian Government and religion. Instead of dealing summarily with this, it proposes that "a period of transition" should be devoted to "the systematic, spontaneous, and gradual extirpation of Roman Catholic terrorism," and to establish foundations for the ultimate fusion of the two Churches into a single Catholic Sclavonic Church. All those who refuse to accept this union it recommends should be treated as foreigners and ordered to leave the country. A Catholic Synod should then be appointed to reorganize the religious affairs of the Roman Catholics of the Empire, and also a special Council, composed of laymen and ecclesiastics, to arrange the details of such reorganization. This Synod would recognize the Pope as the spiritual head of the Church, but would not permit him to interfere in its affairs, or to confirm appointments of Bishops, which power would be invested in the Emperor. This movement is very similar to that now in progress in Germany and other parts of Europe, and is only another proof of the deep root which the present movement has taken.

The value of words in a judicial decision has been very aptly illustrated by Judge McAllister in an opinion which he has just rendered, reversing a verdict for $3,000 damages in a slander case. The case was one in which a man had called a woman hard names in a personal altercation, vilifying her character and impeaching her virtue. The Court below, in instructing the jury, said that malicious slander is an "infamous offense." The Judge did not probably intend to convey the full legal sense of the word "infamous," and, indeed, was probably ignorant of it. Judge McAllister, however, points out that "infamous" has been used only in describing that class of heinous crimes whose perpetrators were incompetent witnesses under the common law,—such crimes as treason, felony, and perjury. The application of the term to slander was therefore an error, and it formed sufficient ground for a reversal of judgment, as it was calculated to influence the jury unduly in its award of damages. The only class of slander that has ever been treated as a penal offense in England was that uttered in relation to a Peer, a Judge, or some other high officer of the realm. This Blackstone characterizes only as an "atrocious injury," and not as an "infamous offense." But this class of slander is no longer recognized as distinct from other slander in England, and has never been so recognized in this country. The opinion which reverses the judgment of the Court below shows that Judge McAllister is not a very strong believer in the justice of punitory, exemplary, or "vindictive" damages, although it is a well-settled principle of our law. He holds that it must, nevertheless, be exercised with great caution, and decides incidentally that the defendant's ability to pay does not affect the question, as the extent of the injury alone is involved. The reversal is of special interest, however, as showing how loose and ill-considered language in the mouth of a Judge may impede the course of justice and contribute to the "law's delay."

NOTES OF THE ELECTIONS.

The vote of Davenport, Ia., was: For Governor, Vale, 1,829; Carpenter, 874. The *Gazette*, speaking of the election more in sorrow than in anger, says:

> The result shows that while Republicans polled but half their vote, the Liberals and Democrats were out in full strength. They were active all day. They had perfect organization.

—The vote of the City of Muscatine, Ia., for Governor, was: Vale, 595; Carpenter, 536. The *Journal* (Postmaster Mahin) remarks:

> 'Tis thus a victory over the Republicans, even so slight, is hailed with delight by the enemies of our country, and 'tis thus that "Liberal" Republicans and soreheads are encouraging them to further and more vigorous efforts to get into power.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*, commenting on the local result, says:

> The Republican party of Scott County is demoralized and annihilated. It long ago outlived its days of usefulness, and the people know it—they said as much yesterday. The friends of reform and of honest government, be they called Liberals, Anti-Monopolists, or anything else, have great cause for rejoicing in this victory.

—Election courtesies:

FROM ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE KEMBLE.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1873.
To R. W. Mackey:
Returns all in. Your majority, 25,000; Gordon's 10,000. Virtue has its own reward. W. H. KEMBLE.

FROM BILL MANN.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1873.
To R. W. Mackey:
Your majority in this city is 25,000; Gordon's over 10,000. W. B. MANN.

—We certainly did think and hoped that the people of Pennsylvania would rise in their might, yesterday, and crush out the most infamous ring of corrupt politicians that ever disgraced the State, but we have been disappointed. . . . . The people of this State have not yet been punished and plundered enough, and until such times as they are made to know and feel the inflictions placed upon them we can look for no different result. That it will come, sooner or later, there is not the least doubt. Many staunch Republicans, yesterday, for the time being, abandoned their party and struck hands with those who desire an honest administration, but we are mortified to say that their efforts were neutralized to a certain extent by the treachery of some Democrats who, for causes best known to themselves, were induced to work and vote for the corrupt candidates of the Ring.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The lesson is this: That the people cannot, under any circumstances, be induced to trust the Democratic party, no matter what admirable professions it may make, or what patriotic disguise it may assume. Reforms may be needed. But the shrewd, inseeing masses of Pennsylvania know well enough that Democracy is a knife with which no reform whatever can be carved.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—Hereafter, it is to be hoped the proper distinction will be made between party principles and mere party men, and that it will not be enough for a man to run with the party machine to entitle him to be considered worthy of nomination on a party ticket. Good works, as well as a profession of faith, will be demanded.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—If any considerable number of workingmen should be thrown out of employment the coming winter, they may lay their misfortune to the Republican party. If that party had been nationally beaten some years ago, it would have been better for the working and producing classes.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Business Meeting in the Morning and Agreeable Relaxation in the Afternoon—Phil Sheridan's Heroism Again Displayed—The Night's Banquet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

TOLEDO, Oct. 16.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met in business session at the Opera-House this evening, for the purpose of hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. A strong disposition was manifested among some of the members to make Gen. Logan President, but, finding that they were in the minority, the plan was dropped before the beginning of the session, and the report of the Committee on Elections, continuing Gen. Sherman in that position, was approved without opposition.

The first business of the meeting was the passage of resolutions of respect to the memories of Gen. E. S. McCook, Gen. E. L. Yerke, Col. John H. Howe, One-Hundred-and-Twenty-fourth Illinois; Col. John C. Fry, Twentieth Ohio; Lieut. Edgar Pearce and Col. Samuel G. Hughes, Ninth Illinois, who had died since the last meeting.

The Committees charged with that duty made reports, which were adopted, designating Springfield, Ill., and the 14th and 15th of October, 1874, as the time and place of the next meeting.

The Committee on Election reported the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents, Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, Col. A. H. Markland, Maj.-Gen. John Pope, Gen. J. M. Herdick, Col. G. E. Welles, Gen. John E. Smith, Lieut. John Crane, Gen. R. N. Pierson, Col. Frank Lynch, Gen. F. S. Hutchinson, Maj. I. P. Smith, Gen. John Tilson; Recording Secretary, Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, Gen. A. Hickenlooper; Treasurer, Gen. M. F. Force.

Gen. Sherman made a speech, expressing his conviction that a better choice than himself could be made for the position, but ended by promising to accept the office if elected to it. The report of the Committee was then adopted by acclamation.

Resolutions of sympathy with Gen. Leggett, in his recent sad bereavement, were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

This morning Gen. Grant, Secretary Belknap, Rear Admiral Worden, and other distinguished officers, breakfasted with Gen. Swayne at the latter's magnificent residence in the western portion of the city. After breakfast, Gen. Grant entered a carriage, and, accompanied by the city officials and the Society, drove around the city. After stopping at the Board of Trade, where he was received with the honors, he returned to the hotel and ate his dinner. He then reviewed the militia and the Fire Department of the city from the balcony, in company with Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, Logan, and others. Immense crowds were on the streets, and cheered Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan heartily. The latter gentleman seemed to be the greatest favorite, and carried off the most of the honors of the day. After the review, a reception of the ladies was held at the hotel by the President, Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, and Admiral Worden.

MISERABLE SHERIDAN.

Gen. Sheridan was played upon in a most dispicable manner. They beguiled him into kissing little girls, and gradually increased the dose until he found himself embracing blushing damsels of 18 and 20. It is worthy of remark that he drew the limit there, and did not suffer himself to be betrayed into any salutes upon those of a more advanced age. Gen. Custer took to the kissing as naturally as if accustomed to it from his earliest youth, and lavished his salutes upon all comers who looked as if they would permit it, as most of them did.

THE NIGHT'S BANQUET.

The festivities will terminate to-night by a grand banquet, over which Gen. Sherman will preside. The programme is given below:

First—"The Old Flag;" responded to by S. A. Hurlbut. Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Second—"The President of the United States;" response by Gen. R. B. Hayes. Music—"Hail to the Chief."

Third—"The Army;" response by the Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap. Music—"Red, White, and Blue."

Fourth—"The Navy;" response by Rear-Admiral John L. Worden. Music—"Hail to the Chief."

Fifth—"Our Soldiers;" response by Gen. John Pope. Music—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

Sixth—"Our Dead;" response by Gen. W. E. Strong. Music—A dirge.

Seventh—"The Geneva Arbitration;" response by M. R. Waite, "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." Music—"America."

Eighth—"The Army of the Cumberland;" response by Gen. James B. Steedman. Music—"Vive l'America."

Ninth—"The Judiciary;" response by the Hon. Hugh L. Bond. Music—"The Battle-Cry of Freedom."

Tenth—"The Army of the Potomac;" response by Gen. John Lee. Music—"When This Cruel War is Over."

Eleventh—"The Sanitary Commission;" response by Gen. O. O. Howard. Music—"John Brown."

Twelfth—"The Army of the Ohio;" response by Gen. J. R. Sherwood. Music—"Dixie."

Thirteenth—"The Ladies;" response by Phil Sheridan. Music—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

The President will leave here to-morrow morning for Washington. Gen. Sherman and staff go to Fremont in the morning, where they will remain a day as the guests of Gen. R. P. Buckland.

Pickpockets and hotel thieves are plenty here, and reaping a rich harvest.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—At the opening of the tenth annual session of the International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Rev. Mr. Parsons delivered the address of welcome. Charles Wilson, of Cleveland, the Grand Chief Engineer, followed, showing that there were now 172 subdivisions, with a membership of 9,500. The receipts during the year were $21,641, and the expenses $2,387, leaving in treasury Oct. 1, $19,608. An address was also made by T. S. Ingraham, F. G. E., of Fort Wayne.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Judge Wells, of the Supreme Court, to-day fined the proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Express* $25 for contempt, in publishing an article tending to bias the jury in a pending suit.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Marked Improvement in the Condition of Memphis---Twenty-Six Deaths Yesterday.

Montgomery, Ala., and Calvert, Texas, Suffering from the Prevailing Scourge.

A Touching Acknowledgment of the Generosity of the Northern People.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The day and night were very sultry. There was a slight rain to-day. Few new cases were reported, and the deaths have decreased 15.

SUDDEN INSANITY OF A NURSE.

A nurse in charge of two sick policemen had an insane attack last night. She was arrested, after much trouble, and confined in the asylum, where she has been taken with the yellow fever to-day.

THE RELIEF SOCIETIES

report the sick as doing well.

A BALE OF COTTON

contributed by Creed Taylor, of New Gascony, Ark., to the orphans of this city, was sold at auction to-day in front of the Citizens' Committee rooms. It was bought by Mr. Thaddeus Ely, representing a pool composed of Ely, Harvy & Richardson, Ledy & Co., and others. It brought $1,500, and was devoted to the same cause by the purchasers. Mr. John K. Speed, of D. A. Clarke & Co., got up a pool. Col. Hamilton, the Express Agent, took charge of the bale, and proposes to ship it around the world. The Union Star Line made the same proposition. The cotton was shipped to St. Louis on the noon train.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

have made the following mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock this evening: Mrs. J. T. Gore, 52; Jacob Breast, 43; Rosalie Weber, 63; B. M. Levy, 40; Mary Cassey, 4; John Cassey, 64; Mrs. Whill, 40; Mike Kelly, 41; A. E. Lunbury, 28; Jerry Hatley, 70; Ellen Griffin, 5; Ellen Hull, 6; B. Brown, 20; Mrs. M. E. Little, 29; J. McCann, 22; Thomas Kelly, 8; Richard Paine, 40; Maria Clements, 32; H. Lewmeyer, 46; Charles Porter, 22; Dan Sullivan, 14; Mary Hanneman; Daniel Hayden, colored, 24; Jos Klatz, 35, yellow fever; A. W. Wagner, 50; Elizabeth H. Mackelmore, colored, 35. Total 37; yellow fever, 26; other diseases, 11.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Nothing reliable is known at noon as to the progress of the disease, but the impression is that there are few new cases.

Up to noon, the mortuary report shows 19 deaths from the yellow fever and 12 from other causes—total, 31.

BENEFIT COTTON SALES.

The cotton-bale that was shipped to the President of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, with orders to sell it for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, and ship to other points for the same purpose, brought a little less than $3.53 per pound. Eugene Leidy, the hatter, was the liveliest bidder.

The bale of cotton donated by Richard Taylor, of Walnut Bend, Ark., to the Dominican Sisters of Memphis, sold this morning and brought $1,500. Mr. Ely, of Ely & Co., cotton merchants, purchased it. A. E. Frank, land auctioneer, was the seller. It is rumored that Mr. Ely will ship it to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, to be sold again for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers.

ANOTHER PROMINENT VICTIM.

Jacob Brust, a respected German, and President of the German Benevolent Association, died last night of yellow fever.

THE NEEDY ORPHANS.

President Leath, of the Orphan Asylum, makes an appeal as follows:

The Orphan Asylum, under the care of the Association of the Protestant churches of this city, requests donations of aid in providing for the orphans daily placed in its care. The institution has recently lost several of its most valued friends by the prevailing scourge, and the funds which have been otherwise donated have been absorbed by overwhelming necessities. Remittances can be made to Jyrus Johnson, President, care of J. C. Johnson & Co.

CLOSED UP.

Lowenstein Bro.'s large wholesale dry goods house closed this a. m., till the fever abates.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Yellow fever deaths 26; other causes, 11. Total 37,—a falling off of 15 in yellow fever deaths from yesterday. Weather very warm and clear at 10 p. m. Very few new cases.

THE MEMPHIS DEATH-ROLL UP TO DATE.

The following table shows the deaths in Memphis from all causes, from the 13th of September, the day when the presence of yellow fever was announced, up to and inclusive of Oct. 13:

Date.	Fever.	Other causes.	Total.
Sept. 14	10	3	13
Sept. 15	8	0	8
Sept. 16	12	6	18
Sept. 17	19	8	27
Sept. 18	12	8	20
Sept. 19	24	8	32
Sept. 20	12	8	20
Sept. 21	8	4	12
Sept. 22	10	10	20
Sept. 23	11	9	20
Sept. 24	16	8	24
Sept. 25	20	10	30
Sept. 26	15	6	21
Sept. 27	21	9	30
Sept. 28	21	9	30
Sept. 29	21	15	36
Sept. 30	15	9	24
Oct. 1	18	13	31
Oct. 2	28	17	45
Oct. 3	19	21	40
Oct. 4	34	20	54
Oct. 5	45	26	71
Oct. 6	37	17	54
Oct. 7	43	10	53
Oct. 8	31	10	41
Oct. 9	48	11	59
Oct. 10	55	7	62
Oct. 11	45	6	51
Oct. 12	46	11	57
Oct. 13	38	9	47

DEATHS IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, Oct. 16.—Telegraphers all well. Interments to-day: Laura Jones, colored, 6; Alice Butler, 2; Mary V. Monroe, 48; Anna B. Cloud, 1; Robert Cain, 58; Urick Marsh, 25.

THE SCOURGE IN CALVERT, TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—A private dispatch from Calvert, Texas, says the fever here is worse than at Shreveport. Seven per cent of the population have died.

CASES IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—Although there have been several cases of yellow fever in this city, every one has been imported from Memphis. A thousand fugitives from Memphis and Shreveport have taken refuge in Louisville, and naturally some have brought the seeds of the disease with them. Not a single case indigenous to this city has occurred, nor is it probable there will be. There have been several frosts, and the cold weather is almost upon us, and the immunity of this city from such disease is proverbial.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 16.—There were two deaths from yellow fever in this city in the past twenty-four hours. The Board of Health has pronounced the disease epidemic, but of a mild form. Twenty-two deaths from the disease have occurred here since Sept. 19.

THE AID MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Eleven hundred dollars from the Produce Exchange were forwarded to Memphis to-day.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 16.—The Common and Select Councils of this city have appropriated $1,500 for the Memphis sufferers, and recommend the people to make individual contributions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Donations of money by persons in Washington for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis have been quite freely made. Gen. Butler, Gov. Shepherd, and W. W. Corcoran each gave $100; and Secretary Robeson and Postmaster-Gen. Creswell have given $50 each. The President has ordered 20,000 rations to be sent to that city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Masonic fraternity of this city will forward $400 for the relief of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers to-morrow,—the amount subscribed by two lodges to-night. The entire contribution by all the lodges here will amount to $2,500.

THANKS, A THOUSAND THANKS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 14.

The Book of Life assures us that "He that soweth plenteously shall reap plenteously." In the days when yet Memphis was struggling with the poverty induced by war, and tumult, and disorder, a cry came to us from afar. It was, in our own language, a plain appeal to us for help by communities in the throes and agonies of disease and fire. We gave as we could, not grudgingly, but as those who believed that God loved the cheerful giver. We cast our bread upon the waters, and verily it has returned to us, and more than an hundred fold. There is no question now of Radical or Democrat, of Northern or Southern, of Federal or Confederate. There is no halting by the way to ask if we be Loyal or Rebel; if we are still in open defiance to the Government of the Republic, or reconciled to the results of the war. There is no question of any kind. "It is enough to know," say Louisville, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and other cities, "that the people, our people, our brothers of Memphis, are suffering—that, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, they are in need. It is enough. God loves the cheerful giver. Charity covereth a multitude of sins. Therefore we give, not as man gives, but as God has given us. Not grudgingly, sparingly, or counting the cost, but as those who have a mind to relieve the needy, bind up the broken-hearted, and succor those in sickness and in death." It is in this spirit that the good Samaritans of the North especially are fastening themselves upon our hearts with hooks of steel. The leading journals of that portion of our "common country" vie with each other in their exertions in our behalf—and that, too, without regard to party or partisan considerations. Indeed, it is a notable fact that many of those most opposed to us as a community have been most urgent in our behalf. The appeals they make for us are as regular as their daily issues, and they continue in the good work of our relief. How thankful we are, how grateful for it all, pen cannot paint, nor tongue tell. We are conscious of our deficiencies in that respect. In any other cause perhaps wordy, in this our own we fail to muster words that can adequately convey the overwhelming sense of this kindness as we all feel it. It stirs us to the profoundest depths; it ties our tongues, and leaves us dumb, speechless. We sowed, but how plenteously, beyond all precedent, have we reaped — and that, too, where we had thought it stony, barren ground. We will never forget this abounding, enduring charity; and when the time comes, as come it may at any hour to any community, we hope to be able to prove our faith by works. We send greeting to all the cities of the Union and to our brethren of the press, and thank them in the name of our yet stricken people, and pray it may never be theirs to know the horrors we now know, to see what we have seen, or feel as we have felt throughout this awful, death-dealing epidemic.

CRIME.

Robbery in Memphis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—J. M. Jefford, a clerk in the employ of A. Seessel, Son & Co., was arrested this evening on a charge of robbing his employers. Twelve hundred dollars' worth of goods were found in his possession.

Attempt at Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 16.—A baby only a few hours old was found in a privy vault about 7 o'clock this evening, and was rescued alive. There is no clue to the guilty parties. The authorities are making vigorous efforts to ascertain the facts and punish the attempted murderer.

The Stokes Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In the Stokes trial to-day Thomas Hart, the doorman at the ladies' entrance of the Grand Central Hotel, and the principal witness against the prisoner, admitted, on his cross-examination, that, after the last trial, being sick and out of employment, he called on Chapin & Co., Fisk's brokers, and from them went to Mr. Comer, Fisk's former managing agent, and was by him sent to his private secretary, from whom he received $50. The rest of this witness' evidence was precisely as on the former trial. C. G. Hill, of Troy, was recalled, and stated that since his examination last evening he had taken an accurate measurement of the scene of the tragedy, and that he never saw Hart until he saw him in Court yesterday. John T. Redmond, another hall-boy, and a witness for the prosecution, admitted receiving $50 from the friends of Fisk since the last trial. He then gave his version at what took place at the identification of Stokes by Fisk, differing from the story told by the other witnesses.

Philip Farley, hotel-porter, distinctly contradicted the testimony of Thomas Hart as to Stokes saying he knew nothing of the shooting. Farley was the man who seized Stokes, and he heard everything he said. Witness also stated that he searched for a pistol in Room 207, about half-past 4, and found none.

A Serious Stabbing Affray.

AUBURN, Ind., Oct. 16.—Last night about 10 o'clock Frank Streby and W. W. Humes, both prominent business men of this place, had an altercation, Streby accusing Humes of coaxing his employes away from him. After some high words Streby and his brother-in-law, Ernest Mansdorfer, were ordered to leave Humes' premises, which they refused to do, Mansdorfer striking Humes, who retaliated, knocking his assailant down. Mansdorfer then drew a knife and stabbed Humes twice, once in the right side of the neck, close to his jugular vein, and once in his left breast. The latter wound was three inches long and very deep. Humes now lies in an extremely critical condition, and but slight hopes for his recovery are entertained. Both Streby and Mansdorfer were promptly arrested, the former being released on $2,000 bail, and the latter was sent to jail to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him on Humes. Great excitement prevails in the town, as all the parties are prominent and well-known citizens.

Kentucky Ku-Klux Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—The United States Court has been engaged two days on the case of Joe Mukes, colored, against ten alleged Ku-Klux of Mercer County, Ky. Plaintiff alleges that in 1868 thirteen men attacked his house at night, cruelly whipping and outraging him. Defendants show each an alibi. Humphrey Mukes, one of the defendants, is a colored man, and a relative of plaintiff. Plaintiff produced evidence to identify the parties. Gen. J. M. Harlan, Gen. Bristow, and M. J. Durham appear for the defense, and Col. Goodloe and Col. Bullitt for plaintiff. The arguments will be made to-morrow. Defendants are said to be well-known citizens of Mercer County.

Street Fight in Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. V., Oct. 16.—As reported last evening, Maj. J. Sweeney assaulted and beat O. S. Long, the editor of the *Register*, for abusive articles published in yesterday morning's paper. This morning's issue contains further reflections on Sweeney's character, and abuses him terribly. About 11 o'clock Sweeney met Lewis Baker, the proprietor, and J. S. Clarkson, the local editor of that paper, and after some words all three drew their revolvers, and the firing commenced. Baker was slightly wounded, and Clarkson was hurt in the hand. Baker and Clarkson then took refuge in a store. There will probably be more shooting before the polls close. Sweeney is a candidate for the Legislature at the election being held to-day.

A Row Results Fatally.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Charles Mellon, son of William F. Mellon, a sugar refiner of this city, died at Irvington, yesterday, from injuries received at White Plains, N. Y., the day before, during a row growing out of a dispute about a horse race. Several others were seriously injured by hammers, spades, and clubs used in the fight.

Cold-Blooded Murder in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—John Ryan murdered Owen Gillen on Davis street to-day, chopping his head nearly off with an axe. Ryan was arrested. No cause assigned. Gillen was asleep on a bench in the bar-room when the deed was committed. Ryan is a mulatto, keeper of a low sailors' boarding-house.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The name of the man who chopped off the head of Gillen with an ax this afternoon was Loyd Bell, not Ryan, as first reported. Bell is evidently insane.

City Marshal of Provo, Utah, Shot.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 16.—A. H. Brown, Chief of Police of Provo, was probably mortally wounded yesterday by a pistol shot, at the hands of Harrison Carter, a drunken rough. Carter has not yet been arrested.

New York Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Charles H. Phelps, the defaulting Cashier of the State Treasury, was to-day brought before the Police Court for examination, but, at the request of District-Attorney Moak, the case was postponed until Saturday, and Phelps remanded to jail.

BUFFALO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 323; total for the week, 639. The market was heavy this morning at about yesterday's prices, but there are few loads of good stock offering, and the majority of the cattle in the yards are of inferior grade. But few buyers were in attendance. The sales were about 1,000. Sales include 65 Illinois steers, 1,166 lbs, at $4.80; 212 do, 1,374 lbs, at $5.75; 34 do, 1,383 lbs, at $5.80; 84 do, 1,333 lbs, at $5.87½; 36 Indiana steers, 1,223 lbs, at $4.95; 47 do, 1,205 lbs, at $5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 1,000. Supply for the week, 13,600. The market was dull at yesterday's prices; Canada lambs, $5.50@5.25; Canada sheep, $5.25@5.50; Western sheep, $4.00@4.75. Sales, 100 Canada sheep, 80 lbs, at $5.20; 167 do, 115 lbs, at $5.25; 308 Canada lambs, 81 lbs, at $5.75; 132 do, 77 lbs, at $5.12½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 9,000; total for the week, 28,200. The market was dull and heavy, at a decline of 10c per cwt from yesterday's prices. The yards are full of stock; sales about 1,000. The extreme range was $4.25 to $4.50. Sales include 105 Ohio hogs, averaging 275 lbs, at $4.50; 165 do, averaging 270 lbs, at $4.25; 129 Illinois hogs, averaging 216 lbs, at $4.25.

SPRINGFIELD.

Questions Asked of and Replies Made by the Railroad Commissioners—Collector Harper's Successor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have had under consideration complaints from various localities in the State to-day, and in the cases below they have directed answer to be returned: From Troy, Ill., on the line of the I. C. R. R., a complaint is made that the Company estimate the weight of lumber shipped to that point, and the estimates are always largely above the actual weight. The query is, is this action of the railroad company in accordance with the law? The Commissioners answer that lumber must be billed by actual weight.

The second complaint comes from Rock Island and vicinity, and the queries are: First, Has a railroad the right to discriminate in favor of small shippers from the same point? Answer, No. Second, Are railroad companies obliged to put in switches for parties that have coal mines near the track, for the purpose of transporting coal over their road? Answer, See Sec. 5, Article 13, Constitution, which says: "All railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such coal-bank or coal-yard may be reached by the cars on said road." Third, Are railroad companies obliged to furnish cars for mining companies so that they may transport coal on the line of their roads? Answer, They must furnish reasonable facilities for such purposes.

Mr. Yaryan, Revenue Agent, who has been in charge of the Collector's office here since Harper's flight, is engaged to-day making a transfer of the office to Col. Merriam, the new Collector, who has received notice of the approval of his bond at Washington. Col. Merriam has appointed A. H. Purdie Deputy Collector in his office in addition to Maj. Pinkham, who is to be First Assistant Deputy. Col. Merriam will take full charge of the office next Monday.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Proceedings in the Grand Lodge at Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., adjourned to-day to meet in Chicago at this time next year. The proceedings to-day were of little interest, except to members of the Order. The time of electing permanent Secretary in the inferior lodges of the State was changed from June to December, and providing that he shall give bonds. The proposed changes in the constitution of these lodges were laid over until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

An attempt was made to hold all meetings of the Grand Lodge in this city after next year, but, as this would involve a change in the Constitution, the settlement of the question was deferred until next year.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety cents have been collected by the Relief Committee and forwarded to their suffering brethren in the South.

An attempt was made to instruct the Grand Representative to the National Grand Lodge, T. B. Needles, of Nashville, to act for the repeal of that part of the National Constitution which forbids Lodges holding business meetings on Sunday, but it failed by a decided vote.

The Grand officers elect, the names of whom were sent in these dispatches last night, were installed by Past Grand Master Woodward.

It was decided that the salary of the Grand Secretary should be $1,750 a year.

A vote of thanks was given the Hon. G. H. Harlow, for his courtesy in furnishing the hall for the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Encampment elected and installed the following officers: Patriarch, D. D. Hatfield, of Duquoin; High Priest, T. W. Floyd, of Gillespie; Senior Warden, J. H. Miller, of Danville; Junior Warden, J. G. Antoine, of Peoria; Sentinels, J. H. Harris, of Decatur, and John Jacobs, of Duquoin.

ST. LOUIS.

An Era of Conventions, Assemblies, and Religious Gatherings—The Masonic Grand Lodge—The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The town is full of strangers attending the various conventions and the meetings of the synods. The principal business done by the Grand Masonic Lodge, of Missouri to-day, was the election of the following officers: Grand Master, Rufus E. Anderson, of Palmyra; Deputy Grand Master, John W. Luke, of St. Louis; Senior Grand Warden, J. E. Cadle, of Chillicothe; Junior Grand Warden, Xenophon Ryland, of Lexington; Grand Treasurer, William N. Loker, of St. Louis; Grand Secretary, George Frank Gouley, of St. Louis. The Grand Lodge declines to purchase the Temple, on Market street.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Missouri, which has been for two days in session here, adjourned this morning, after having elected the following officers: Grand Worthy Patriarch, Denton S. Thomas, of Palmyra; Grand Worthy Associate, Rev. W. H. Hicks, of St. Catharine; Grand Worthy Scribe, J. J. Garvin, of St. Louis; Grand Treasurer, William Martin, of St. Louis; Grand Chaplain, Rev. T. R. Ridgely, of Monroe City; Grand Conductor, Charles F. Walker, of Dixon; Grand Sentinel, J. W. Nesbit, of St. Louis.

CRUISE OF THE TIGRESS.

Arctic Experiences in Search of the Crew of the Polaris.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The *World's* St. John, N. F., special announces the arrival there of the steamer Tigress from her search for the Polaris survivors. On the 24th of October the Tigress left Ivigtut, all on board being in good spirits and hopeful of finding the objects of their search. On the 5th, a moderate gale sprang up, but did no serious damage. On the 6th, however, a perfect hurricane arose, which drove them out of their course for a time and threatened to do great injury to the ship. Towards night the storm subsided, and, with some very trifling exceptions, the Tigress had escaped unhurt. On the 7th, the crew having already become impatient at their forced delays, the party started northward in search of the whalers, expecting to find Capt. Buddington and the remnant of the Polaris crew on board one of them. A light, northerly gale still prevailed, and, in consequence of the presence of much ice, which impeded navigation, Capt. Greer was advised to stand to the southward, as an early winter had evidently set in. Acting on his advice, Capt. Greer, on the afternoon of the 8th, stood for St. Johns, keeping in the known track of whalers, and still hopeful of meeting with the lost men. The crew has been much reduced by exposure to the excessive cold and by fatigue. All on board, however, are well, as far as can be learned. The Tigress will remain to undergo some repairs made necessary by the severe knocking about she suffered during the hurricane on the 6th. She will sail in a week, and Capt. Green expects to arrive in New York by the 10th of November.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Proposed Amalgamation of Canadian Roads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 16.—The amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Great Western Railroad is spoken of.

Sale of a Southern Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The Brunswick & Albany Railroad was sold to-day at public sale at Brunswick, for $530,000, to the German bondholders, who hold over $2,000,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the road.

Northern Pacific Railway Report.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The *Tribune* has the following regarding the Northern Pacific Railway: General Manager C. W. Mead, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was in the city yesterday, and in the course of a conversation he stated that it is proposed by the management to operate the road as far as Jamestown this winter certainly, as the road is supplied with snow-fences, etc., to that point. If the winter is not a severe one, the trains will be run to Bismarck, but if it is at all hard they will be discontinued. Jamestown is about 100 miles west of Fargo. Work on the road is to be begun and prosecuted with vigor in the spring.

Gen. Cass has appointed the following gentlemen as Commissioners, to examine and report upon the condition of the road: A. C. Sands, of Cincinnati; George W. Steele, of Painesville, O., and Gen. W. G. Leduc, of Hastings. These gentlemen will start from St. Paul this evening in a special car, and with Gen. Mead will go over the road. Their report will be looked for with interest.

WASHINGTON.

An Administration Organ Sympathizes with Delano and Noyes—Return of the Steamer Tigress from the Polaris Search—The Trade-Dollar Circulating in Nevada—Statistics Relating to the Distilleries—The Polaris Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE OHIO ELECTION FROM AN ADMINISTRATION STANDPOINT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The evening Administration organ says, editorially: "The question whether Delano or Noyes is to come to the Senate from Ohio was settled on Tuesday last. The name of the coming Senator is Thurman."

THE TIGRESS RETURNING FROM THE POLAR SEAS.

By the following dispatch, received to-night by the Secretray of the Navy from Commander Greene, it will be seen that the steamer Tigress, which was sent in search of the lost Polaris, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., and will sail en route for New York next week:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 16, 1873.

Tigress arrived all well. Sail for New York in a week. Met no whalers. Have had a bad time in Davis' Straits. (Signed) GREENE.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Dr. Linderman, President of the Mint, is in receipt of information from Carson City, Nevada, which shows that the trade dollar is going into pretty general circulation there, especially at the mining regions. For nearly all the silver brought in, the miners take the trade dollars, and use them as a circulating medium.

DISTILLERIES.

The number of distilleries running on the 1st inst. was 314, with a producing capacity of 227,860 gallons of spirits daily. The increase in September was 66,255 gallons daily.

POSTAL CARDS.

The last issue of the postal cards show a marked improvement in the paper, finish, and printing. The daily orders are very large, amounting from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a day. On Saturday last 1,800,000 were issued to Postmasters. All orders are filled now as soon as received.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

William N. Nelson has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Twelfth Illinois District.

MIXED CLAIMS.

The American and Mexican Claims Commission having named Sir Edward Thornton to act as umpire, he has accepted the nomination, provided his Government will consent to his action in that capacity, which consent he has asked.

EXPENSES OF THE REVENUE OFFICE.

The Internal Revenue office is now conducted at an expense of two million dollars per year less than under the former laws. The Commissioner is satisfied with the law as it is, and, therefore, will make no important recommendation to Congress concerning it.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 23.

THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION.

The examination of Dr. Emil Bessel took place to-day on board the Tallapoosa. He gave an interesting account of his scientific researches, and detailed the symptoms of Capt. Hall's illness. He explained his medical treatment of Capt. Hall, and said he had no doubt whatever that he died a natural death.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Granges of the Mississippi Valley, at Keokuk—Preliminary Proceedings.

The Convention of the Executive Committee of the State Granges of Patrons of Husbandry in the Mississippi Valley assembled in this city to-day. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. The State Agent of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri was chosen President of the Convention, and Thomas T. Smith, of Minnesota, Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates present:

Minnesota—J. J. Beatty, Lake City; J. S. Denmon, Winona; T. T. Smith, St. Paul; O. F. Brand, Faribault.

Iowa—E. R. Shankland, Dubuque; M. Farrington, Denver; Spencer Day, Marshalltown; O. H. P. Buchanan, Mount Pleasant.

Missouri—A. J. Stewart, Chillicothe; William Price, St. Louis; D. Webster, Clark County.

Michigan—S. T. Brown.

Delaware—Duncan, Schoolcraft.

Indiana—D. Keene and F. H. Coffin, Valparaiso.

Illinois—A. Golden, Rock Falls; A. T. Elliott, Chicago; Gen. Age, of Kansas; F. H. Dumbault, Jacksonville.

Mississippi—William Hesler, Canton.

Wisconsin—John Werner, Jr., Prairie du Sac; J. H. Osborne, and James Brainerd, Oshkosh, and John Cochrane.

Golden, of Illinois; Dumbauld, of Kansas; Hester, of Mississippi; Price, of Missouri, and Shankland, of Iowa, were appointed a Committee on Order of Business.

The following were, on motion, appointed a Committee on Transportation and the Improvement of the Mississippi River: Shankland, of Iowa; Hester, of Mississippi; Dumbauld, of Kansas; Brand, of Minnesota, and Duncan, of Michigan.

The Convention will reassemble to-morrow morning, and will continue in session from day to day until the business before it shall have been disposed of.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Mayors Tallmadge and Page, of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Dispatches were received to-day announcing the death of two ex-Mayors and prominent citizens of Milwaukee. The Hon. John J. Tallmadge breathed his last at Oconomowoc, Wis., to-day, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Tallmadge was Mayor of the city two terms, President of the Chamber of Commerce two terms, and once Democratic candidate for Governor. He was agent of the Western Transportation Company for many years. The funeral will take place here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A cable dispatch was received at noon from Dresden, bringing the news of the death of the Hon. H. L. Page, who was traveling abroad with his family. Mr. Page was one of the old settlers, and has held the offices of Mayor, Chief of Police, and Sheriff.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—For Friday, the low barometer in Northern New England will move eastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, followed by fresh southwesterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather over the Eastern States, the northern portion of the Middle States, and Lake Ontario. For Lake Erie and the Upper Lake regions, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, and cloudy or clearing weather, with a somewhat lower temperature. For the Ohio Valley, southwesterly winds, cloudy, and rain, followed by northwest winds and cloudy or clearing weather. For the Northwest, northerly winds and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.04	50	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.20	64	S., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.17	55	N., gentle.	.07	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati	30.26	65	S., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.01	55	Calm.	.....	Lt. snow.
Duluth	30.13	47	E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.11	66	S. E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.19	57	E., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.77		....	.....	....
Ft. Garry	29.93	44	S. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.08	69	E., gentle.	.40	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.08	64	Calm.	2.23	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.02	62	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.14	56	N. E., gentle.	.02	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.93	48	Calm.	.05	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.24	48	N. E., fresh.	.05	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.98	56	Calm.	.09	Foggy.
Pembina	30.18	60	N. W., gentle.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	30.05	49	E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.17	54	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.

TEXAS CATTLE FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 16.—Information has been received here that the Texas cattle fever has broke out again with great violence in Daviess County, near the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and that the greatest consternation exists among farmers. Great loss is apprehended.

FIRES.

At Port Huron, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—A special from Port Huron reports the burning there this morning of the barrel factory and house owned by Brooks & Joselyn, of two houses owned by John Welsh, and one other house owned by a man named Steigel. Total loss, $10,000. Partially insured.

At Blackstone, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—A large fire has been raging in Blackstone since 10 o'clock, but it is now believed to be nearly under control. Eight houses are already destroyed, turning out from twenty-five to thirty families. Most of the property belonged to the Patrick Hughes estate. Rice A. Brown's barn, with horses, cows, and hogs, were burned; also the Plunkett House and Wilder Block. Loss, at this writing, about $25,000. Partially insured.

Hotel Burned in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—A fire at 2 o'clock this morning burned the American House, an old and well-known hotel. One of the guests, Cyrus Gray, of Forest Lake, Minn., being deaf, did not hear the alarm, and burned to death.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suits to Recover Stock Subscriptions to the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Thrown Out of Court in Davenport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 16.—When the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad was commenced, subscriptions to the stock to the amount of about $100,000 were taken in this city. On account of the failure of the Company to fulfill certain obligations, the Davenport subscribers refused to pay up. The cases have been in the courts for years. They came up in the District Court of this county, this afternoon, for trial, when a demurrer was made that the Company could not collect the subscriptions in a bulk, but that they could be paid only in installments. The demurrer of the defendants was sustained by the Court, and all the cases will be thrown out of court. There were thirty-seven cases in all, and the amount involved reaches $50,000.

DISASTERS.

Loss of the Steamer Missouri in the Gulf of Mexico—The Passengers and a Part of the Crew Saved.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The steamship Liberty arrived bringing the passengers and a portion of the crew of the wrecked steamer Missouri from Key West. Capt. John Simpson, of Baltimore, who was a passenger on the Missouri, makes the following statement:

"We left Liverpool on the 11th of September, having had fine, clear weather the entire passage. On the evening of the 1st inst., about 4½ o'clock, when the weather was mild and the sea smooth as a sheet of glass, the ship struck on Gingerbread Crown, one of the reefs off Bemini. There was no apparent cause for the ship's being wrecked at that time, and I believe that it was through the carelessness or ignorance of the officers at the time of the disaster. Nobody was in charge of the crew on deck. After we struck, the boats were lowered and the cargo thrown overboard. All the passengers suffered greatly from loss of their baggage. The first boat was lowered about 9 in the evening, the third mate in charge, with forty-seven people in it, including myself. The Captain and mate, each taking a boat, left the ship about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d inst. After landing on the island, the Captain sent the second mate to look after the cargo. In returning to the vessel in the wrecking schooner Two Brothers, they were caught in a squall, and all on board were lost. The ship broke in two aft of the forward hatch, and just after striking the reef. The Captain and first mate went to Nassau and succeeded in procuring the British gunboat Cherub to transport the passengers and crew to Key West. The Captain and first officer returned to Nassau to stand an investigation by the British Commission in regard to the loss of the vessel."

Passengers speak in highest terms of the treatment received from Lieut.-Commander Francis E. Baker, of the British gunboat Cherub, and his executive officer, Lieut. Harry G. Hatch.

Destructive Gas-Explosion in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—A terrific explosion occurred at 7 o'clock this evening, on the northeast corner of the new City Hall, from foul sewerage, gas, and leaky gas-pipes, upheaving an immense flag-stone, 18 feet long, beside the building, and shaking it as if by an earthquake. The paving on South street, from the City Hall to the river, was at intervals thrown up. Several detective policemen and reporters in the police headquarters in the City Hall were thrown several feet, and stunned. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured. Great excitement was created by the explosion, thousands of people rushing to the spot in wild alarm. It is feared that the foundations of the City Hall are injured.

CASUALTIES.

A Father Accidentally Shoots His Own Son.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HANNA, Ind., Oct. 16.—William Collins, living two miles west of here, accidentally shot his own son this evening. One shot, which passed through the body near the abdomen, it is feared will prove fatal. The parties to the accident are so distressed that it is impossible to get a complete statement at present.

Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALEXANDER, Pa., Oct. 16.—James Goulding, a bricklayer, and an old and respectable citizen of this place, was killed to-day by falling from the top of a house situated three miles west of this place, belonging to John Pierson. Goulding was repairing a chimney, and in some way slipped.

Loss of Life by Prairie Fires in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 16.—Excitement prevails through the country here, on account of the prairie fires. In addition to what was telegraphed THE TRIBUNE yesterday, Reports come of the destruction of property in various parts of Saline County. Mrs. Moreley, and six children were burned to death on the prairie. Four other children who were overtaken when returning home, it is feared will also die. A meeting will be held here Saturday by the farmers, to get an expression of opinion as to compelling the railroads to guard against setting the prairie on fire, and requiring them to pay for the damage already done.

TRANSPORTATION.

Warehouse Facilities at the East—The Shortage Question—Thefts Along the Line—Remedies Proposed to the Transportation Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—At the session to-day of the Transportation Committee of the United States Senate, Carlos Cobb, of Memphis, Tenn., made a favorable statement concerning the transfer facilities and storage capacity for grain at that point.

The lighterage delivery performed by middlemen compels the shipper of grain to pay the uncontemplated charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel for unloading the carriers' vessel, while the world over common carriers load and unload their own vessels. Weighing is done in process of elevation, for which there is a charge of three-quarters of a cent per bushel additional, divided between the shipper and buyer. In the present system of railroads, shortage varies from ½ to 10 per cent. One to 3 per cent is not uncommon, although the natural shortage should not equal 1 per cent. Thefts along the line and from railroad lines have not been of unfrequent occurrence. Overcharges are of frequent occurrence, either in rate of freight or quantity. The remedies proposed were that railroads guarantee quantity, and charge a rate of freight covering ordinary waste, and that each grain-carrying road should erect at its terminus here elevators of such capacity as would contain the deliveries of each road for say one week. Large lots should be kept identical; small lots, under charge of an inspector, should be bulked. All grain should be handled by such elevator, and held free, subject to the order of the consignee, for a reasonable time, after which it should be subject to a moderate charge.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived—Steamships Cuba, from Liverpool; Hermann, from Bremen; Frisia, from Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Steamships Gaelic, Greece, Ville du Havre, and Denmark, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Arrived, steamer Victoria, from Glasgow.

THE LAKE VIEW TRAGEDY.

The Evidence Elicited Before the Coroner's Jury.

Capt. Forrest is Decided to Have Acted in Self-Defense.

The Coroner, accompanied by Sheriff Bradley, went to the town of Lake View yesterday morning, to hold an inquest on the body of the unknown man who was shot and killed on the night of the 15th instant, by Capt. Louis L. Forrest, of the Lake View Police. The following was the evidence elicited at the inquest:

Dr. Emmons, sworn—Am County Physician. I held a post mortem examination on the body of the unknown man. I found a gun-shot wound in the back, the ball passing at the left of the spleen, near the middle of the dorsal region of the spine. Upon opening the body I found the ball to have passed inward and upward directly through the heart. The wound caused the death of the man. I examined the wound upon the face of Lewis L. Forrest, which was made apparently by a blow of the fist, or might have been caused by a glancing blow from the lead knuckles found upon the deceased's person.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. FORREST.

Louis L. Forrest sworn: I am Captain of police of the Town of Lake. About 7 o'clock last night I went in company with Officer Petegrew to Lincoln avenue and Diversey street, and from thence to the corner of Halsted and Fullerton avenue. I then went toward Clark street. In front of Dr. Halsey's barn a man struck me, with, what I suppose, was a slung-shot, on the left jaw. I fell partly down and shouted "Hold on; I am a police officer." When I said that he jumped from behind the barn. I supposed he was going for me again from the motions he made. I pulled out my revolver and fired. After the first shot the man ran west on Diversey street. I called out to him to halt, five or six times. He kept on running. I then shot twice. He was so far away when I fired the last shots I could hardly see him in the dark. I blew my whistle from the moment I fired the first shot. I had no talk with the man after he was shot. Officers Sullivan and Phillips came up soon after the man fell. I did not see the man till he struck me. Never saw him before. The lead knuckles were found by myself and Officers Sullivan and Jordan this morning.

Job Phillips, sworn: I reside at the corner of Sheffield avenue and Wellington street. I am a police officer for the town of Lake View. Yesterday evening, a few minutes before 9 o'clock, I was standing at the corner of Clark and Diversey streets, looking west. I saw the flash and heard the report of the pistol. Immediately afterward I heard another shot, and, in a few seconds more, a third. When the second shot was fired, I ran in the direction of the shooting. I saw Captain Forrest standing in the centre of Deversey street, and saw a man lying in the road at his feet. I asked the Captain what was the matter. He replied, "G—d d—n him, I pasted him." I asked him what the man had done. Forrest replied that he (Forrest) was coming east on Diversey street, and the man lying in the road was standing near a barn, and as Forrest passed by the man jumped out and dealt him a fearful blow under the jaw. Forrest said to the man, "What are you doing? I am a police officer." Then the man turned and ran, and Forrest drew his revolver and fired. I put my hand on the man in the road, and asked him what was the matter. He replied that he was dying. Officer Sullivan and myself carried the man from the road to the grass, and he died in about four minutes. Capt. Forrest was very much excited. The night was dark. I could see a man about fifty yards away. Did not hear any noise before the shot was fired. The man laid about seventeen yards from the barn spoken of. I think I have seen the man before. The witnesses identified articles then before the jury as having been found on the person of the deceased, with the exception of a pair of brass knuckles. Capt. Forrest told me that he ordered the man to halt five or six times. I asked Capt. Forrest how far he was from the man when he fired. He replied that he was close to him. The Captain said that when the man struck him on the jaw he fired at him three times. I heard Forrest say something before I came up, but do not know what it was. Did not hear him cry out halt.

Walter Jordan sworn: I belong to the Lincoln Park Police. On Wednesday night I was in my house, on Wolfram and Halsted streets, when I heard three shots fired. When I got out on the sidewalk, I heard a police-whistle blowing. Went in the direction it seemed to come from, and saw a light on Diversy street. When I reached it I found Capt. Forrest, and Officer Phillips, and Mr. Scales standing over the body of the man. Capt. Forrest said that he would like to know what he hit him with, and started back to look for the instrument. I went with him, and kicked my foot against something, and found it to be a meal-bag. We found nothing. Capt. Forrest thought he had been hit with a slung-shot. About 6 o'clock this morning I found a pair of lead-knuckles in the vicinity of the affray, in front of the barn. They were somewhat bent. I gave these to Capt. Forrest. Later in the morning I found a bag containing some chickens, two empty bags, and a clothes-line in a grove near the barn. I have never seen the deceased before.

Officer Sullivan sworn: About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, I was standing at the corner of Diversey and Clark streets, with Officer Phillips. We heard three reports of a pistol, and found, upon investigation, that Capt. Forrest had shot the deceased. He searched his clothing, and found in his pockets pieces of candles, matches, a ball of twine, and some paper; also a check for baggage at the Sherman House. I was with Jordan when the lead knuckles were found.

THE VERDICT

of the jury was that the unknown man now lying dead in the town of Lake View came to his death on the night of Oct. 15, 1873, from a gun-shot wound of the back, produced by a revolver in the hands of Lewis P. Forrest, Captain of the Lake View police, and we, the jury, further find that the shooting was done by the officer in self-defense, while in the discharge of his duty.

The following is a description of the deceased: About 45 years old, nearly bald, brown hair, brown moustache, dark eyes, an old abrasion on the left hip. He wore a gray Scotch coat and vest, black pants, cotton shirt, and soft drab hat. He was apparently a working man.

The Sherman House check No. 235, found on the person of the deceased, was found to call for a second-hand gold-mounted harness, and a new horse blanket, that had been left in the house.

CITY ITEMS.

Pocket-book snatchers are becoming alarmingly bold in this city. Every day somebody who has so little precaution as to carry her wallet in her hand, is alarmed by a rude twist of her fingers, and the sudden disappearance of her wallet from her hand. Yesterday a lady on a Madison street car, had her pocketbook snatched from her by a boy, near Morgan street. The thief took to his heels, and, the alarm having been given, he was followed by a large crowd of citizens. Being closely followed, the boy drew a revolver, and so intimidated the crowd that the fellow was permitted to escape. Ladies should not carry their wallets in their hands.

Charges have very properly been preferred against Police Officer Thomas Cannon of the Sixth Precinct for gross neglect of duty. The charges are based upon the following facts: Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, John Graham, a restaurant-keeper at No. 21 West Randolph street, informed the officer that a shooting affray had occurred at half-past 9 o'clock in his place in which a boy had been shot in the leg by a drunken fellow named Conners. The officer made no attempt to work up the matter, and came in to the Station at 1 o'clock in the morning without having made any report of the shooting. Yesterday afternoon, Graham, the restaurant-keeper, reported the matter at the Union Street Station, and it was given to officers more attentive to their business.

KANSAS GRAND LODGE OF MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 16.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of Kansas appropriated $300 to the Memphis sufferers, and $100 to the Shreveport people.

The Hon. O. A. Bassett, of this city, was elected Grand Master of the State.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 13; Baltimores, 9.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,380. The sales were mostly to packers. The market closed dull; through Texas stock steers at $1.50@1.80; through Texas steers at $1.50.

HOGS—Dull; no inquiry; prices are nominally $3.00@3.25.

CANADA.

Agricultural, Mining, and Personal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—The Governor-General is expected here to-morrow.

The plowing match of the Provincial Agricultural Association for the Eastern District, took place yesterday near the city. There were nineteen competitors.

An extensive mica mine has been discovered near the town of Perth, the most extensive yet found in Canada.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—Mr. Rothery, English member of the Fisheries Commission, has arrived here, accompanied by Mr. Dallas, Secretary of the Foreign office.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—Mr. Potter, President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has arrived here from Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Ralph Carroll Mason,

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Will close his professional visit to Chicago about the 20th inst. He will go from here to St. Louis, and stop a few weeks in MENDOTA on his way south.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business Sept. 12, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,440,404.88
Overdrafts		1,267.42
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		450,000.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		236,004.28
Due from National Banks		16,999.59
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,763.0[illegible]
Revenue stamps	$ 425.00	
Exchanges for Clearing-House	68,187.31	
Bills of other National Banks	51,728.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	5,933.26	
Specie, viz.: Coin	68,897.24	
Legal Tender Notes	200,000.00	
		395,170.81
		$2,542,610.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		400,000.00
Exchange	$ 7,261.02	
Interest	25,557.04	
Profit and Loss	15,054.04	
		47,872.10
National Bank circulation outstanding		400,000.00
Individual Deposits	$632,059.14	
Demand Certificates of Deposit	2,035.00	
Certified Checks	14,241.76	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,008.35	
Due to National Banks	337,705.22	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	187,688.[illegible]	
		1,194,737.93
		$2,542,610.03

State of Illinois, County of Cook:

I, John DeKoven, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN DEKOVEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of October, 1873.

JOHN C. NEELY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

C. B. BLAIR, D. A. JONES, J. K. BOTSFORD, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

STATE-ST. SAVINGS BANK,

281 State-st., cor. Van Buren.

This Bank offers the most liberal inducements consistent with sound banking.

Interest allowed on Savings Deposits at 6 per cent per annum from date of deposit.

Deposit accounts of Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Builders, Farmers, Clerks, Laborers, and others, solicited.

C. N. SHIPMAN, President.
ENOS BROWN, V. Prest.
J. B. SABINE, Cashier.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

DOMESTIC BANKERS,

25 PINE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do not accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit, issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Dwelling-House Property.

I have several commodious Dwelling-Houses, Frame and Brick, for sale in various localities, which can be bought very low during the present "pressure for money."

Also several pieces of fine property (unimproved), specially desirable for building purposes.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two fine acre tracts in the vicinity of Humboldt Park, will be sold at a bargain if taken this week.

Also, a desirable ten acre piece adjoining Irving Park.

Several half acre lots in the South Shore Subdivision (Hyde Park).

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October [illegible]. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Montreal, Aug. 13, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of P. McIntyre & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business is transferred to P. McIntyre, who is hereby authorized to settle all the outstanding matters of the said firm. [illegible]

Dated, Chicago, Oct. 16, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, 7½ o'clock, for business and work. By order of the Master.

E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The skies have been overcast and the weather has been dull and muggy all day. So far as its influence could go—and it always has some—it has tended to check transactions. With gloomy surroundings it is not in human nature to feel active and buoyant. Hence business has been confined to the ordinary limits of actual necessity.

At the banks all was serene and quiet. Notes continue to be paid with much more promptitude than could be expected. Reasonable accommodations continue to be granted to best customers, at the legal rates, viz., 10 per cent. If anything, exchange is a shade easier. Yesterday 1-10 was the rate between banks. To-day some sellers, perhaps a majority of them, accepted 50c per 1,000 off. Selling rate to customers, par.

In the street we could not hear of a single transaction. Rates are nominal at 1½ per cent per month up to almost any figure that lenders might choose to demand. In this city, however, the demand for money is by no means so urgent or active as the stringency of the times elsewhere might lead one to suspect.

NEW YORK.

Our voluminous and highly satisfactory dispatches from New York this morning, in regard to Wall street affairs, were read with general interest and satisfaction. Though our substantial independence of that locality is well understood, yet a return of confidence and better prices there has a stimulating and healthy effect upon business interests all over the country.

The banking-house of Preston, Kean & Co., late Lunt, Preston & Kean, report local quotations at 12 m. as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	104½	105@105½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105¼	106
U. S. 5-20s of '65	106¾	107¼@107½
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110½	110¾@111
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	111¼	111¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111¼	111¾
10-40s, ex. int.	105	105½@105¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	106¾	106¾
U. S. currency 6s	108	108½@109
Gold (full weight)	107¼	107¾
Gold coupons	107¼	107¾
Eastern exchange (counter rates)	....	Par.
Gold exchange	....	108
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	106½@107¼
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 ₽ cent bonds	95	@ 97½
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	170	186
120s War 1812	128	140
160s not War of 1812	167	183
120s not War of 1812	126	139
Agricultural College land scrip	....	183

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Globe, Oct. 15.

Cincinnati has resolved no longer to suffer Chicago to monopolize the currency trade of the Northwest. Her banks have boldly resumed full payment of all demands in currency. Moreover, this sharp test of public temper has conclusively proved that, in Cincinnati at least, there is not the slightest panic, that the depositors have no such distrust as leads men to draw out their deposits for hoarding, and that the money afloat in the community empties into the banks at once, as soon as they avow their readiness to meet all obligations.

Meanwhile business in St. Louis is still retarded by the continued suspension. With Chicago and Cincinnati using currency freely, and compelling it to come to them for produce, it is easy to see that this city must lose continually as long as it is unable to do business in the same way. In Chicago, the Union National, which once voted to go into liquidation, has now resumed again, and the shipments last week were more than twelve hundred thousand bushels, or nearly one-third larger than the shipments of the corresponding week last year.

From this statement it appears that, not only last week, but also the week before, Chicago shipments of grain exceeded very largely the shipments of the week ending Oct. 12, 1872, and this difference must be attributed, in part at least, to the extraordinary demand for exchange of products for currency, and to the ability of Chicago to deal in currency. We may safely calculate that nearly the whole of the sum now paid to those who realize upon grain at present prices is used in making purchases or in payment of debts for purchases already made, and it is well known that the trade goes where the grain goes. Thus, in the end, Chicago merchants and manufacturers are receiving in payment, either of old debts or for new purchases, $3,500,000 a week in consequence of the movement of grain alone. This is but a fraction of the business which the use of currency has thus set in motion.

We are well aware that the business of St. Louis depends upon somewhat different elements, and that the grain trade of Chicago is at all times larger than that of this city. But we ask our bankers to consider whether, in the leading branches of business in this city, the same advantages would not be gained by return to the use of currency. Is there not constant demand here for flour, and yet how many of our mills are now running? Is there not constant demand for cattle, and yet is it not probable that the business will be driven elsewhere, if there are cash payments in Chicago and none in St. Louis? Is there not constant demand for the products of our mines and furnaces, and yet how long can we expect miners to go on if no currency for their payment can be obtained? Even now we are receiving about 1,000 bales of cotton a week; how much more should we receive if our merchants had plenty of currency to pay for it? Nor is the grain business one to which this city can afford to be indifferent; but while New York is even now shipping more grain than ever to Europe, our receipts are comparatively small.

It is not with any disposition to complain of our bankers or to alarm our merchants that we recall these facts. On the contrary, a review of the situation ought, we think, to remove any apprehensions which may have deterred the banks from resuming. The experience of Cincinnati shows that there is no feverish panic in the community; that the banks will be abundantly trusted as soon as they say they are able to pay. The experience of Chicago shows that cash is flowing westward to purchase produce, in quantity large enough soon to remove all difficulties in this section, but that it goes to the city which pays cash. With Chicago and Cincinnati both resuming business on a cash basis, can St. Louis afford to stand apart? And a review of our own resources and opportunities shows that the cash must come here also, if our banks invite it, to pay for our grain and flour, our cattle and provisions, our cotton and our minerals, thus clearing off debts of the country to St. Louis, and of our merchants and manufacturers to the banks, and in turn enabling this city to clear off indebtedness that it may have elsewhere. If we stand still and do nothing, while other cities buy and sell for cash all around us, how soon will such a revival of trade relieve the burdens of mutual indebtedness here?

It seems to us imperatively necessary for the strongest bankers of this city to take some steps at once to enable the trade of St. Louis to compete on more equal terms with that of other cities. If all the banks can resume at once, as they have done in Cincinnati, that will be an end of the difficulty. No matter how long Wall street speculators may be entangled, the products of the West will pay its indebtedness, and restore business upon a solid footing, just as fast as our banks afford the needful channels of communication. And, if all of them are not able to do so at once, we think a consultation would reveal the fact that many of them can, with great advantage to themselves and to the community.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Money worked close nearly all day at 1-16 to 3-16, but just before 3 o'clock, when the bank accounts were made up, it was offered down rapidly in small amounts to 3 per cent. This movement was so sudden and universal that many regarded it as having some connection with current speculation on the Stock Exchange, especially as prices were bid up rapidly at the very close of the market. Greenbacks were less active at ¼@⅜. At the final close quotations were ⅛@⅜ premium.

The demand for foreign exchange was very limited. Bankers lowered their asking quotations 1 per cent—from 107 to 106 for sixty days, and 108 to 107 for sight. Actual business was at 105½ to 106 for long, and 106½ to 107 for short. Commercial bills were in good supply, and dull at 104½@105. The customs receipts were $161,000.

Gold was heavy and lower, declining from 108¾ to 107⅞, which price has not been before reached since June, 1860. The closing rate was 108. Loans were at 1-16@3-64@⅛@7@1-32 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The final rate was 1-32 for carrying.

The clearings were $48,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $16,000.

Governments were firm early in the day, but closed lower in sympathy with gold. The greatest decline was in '67s and '68s.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was irregular, but in the main, the lowest quotations were made shortly after the commencement of business, and the highest just before 3 o'clock. The advance ranged from 1 to 5¾ per cent, and was well distributed. As usual, the largest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, and New York Central. The first named opened at 54@54½, fell off to 53¼, advanced to 56½, reacted to 55¼, and afterwards reached 58¼. Lake Shore rose from 66 to 68½, fell off to 67¼, and finally reached 70. New York Central ranged between 86¼ and 89¼, with the latest sales at nearly the highest point. Northwestern common advanced from 36 to 40¼, St. Paul common from 28 to 31¼, and Wabash from 39½ to 41½. Investment shares were firmer, and express shares made an advance over yesterday's quotations. The general market closed firm in tone. Sterling, 105.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112¾	Coupons, '67	111¼
Coupons, '62	105	Coupons, '68	111
Coupons, '64	105	10-40s	105
Coupons, '65	106¼	Currency 6s	108¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	108¼
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	85	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	70	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessees, new	70	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	33		
STOCKS.			
Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	55
Western Union	58	Wabash	41½
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	91	Ft. Wayne	84
Wells Fargo	61	Terre Haute	8
American Express	53½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	54½	Chicago & Alton	95
Pacific Mail	34½	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	89¼	Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Erie	46¼	C., C. & C.	67¼
Erie pfd	65½	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	110	Lake Shore	70
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	67	Illinois Central	92
Pittsburgh	77½	Union Pacific stocks	19½
Northwestern	40¼	Union Pacific bonds	74
Northwestern pfd	67	Central Pacific	88
Rock Island	89	Del., Lack. & West'n	87
N. J. Central	91½	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	31		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Oct. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, 177 ft n w of Wood st, s w f, 25 ft, running s about 175 ft to Wood st, dated Sept 29; consideration, $3,200.

Van Buren st, 259 ft w of Congress Park, n f, 25x106 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Van Buren st, 234 ft w of Congress Park, n f, 25x106 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Van Buren st, 186 ft w of Congress Park, n f, 24x106 ft, dated April 15; consideration, $1,000.

Ogden av, 174 ft n e of Western av, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct 14; consideration, $1,625.

Rebecca st, 288 ft e of Centre av, n f, 24x120 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,800.

Curtis st, 128 ft s of Indiana st, e f, 24x110 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 26, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av, 96 ft n w of Indiana st, n e front of 20 ft running s w to Indiana st, with buildings, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $8,500.

Twenty-eighth st, 175 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,100.

Wallace st, 144 ft s of Esplanade st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $650.

Trumbull av, n w cor of Sixteenth st, e f, 98x125 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,600.

Trumbull av, 98 ft n of Sixteenth st, e f, 100x125 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,600.

Twenty-sixth st, 175 ft e of Wallace st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,200.

Lowe av, 198 ft s of Esplanade st, e f, 24x123 7-10 ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $550.

Sixteenth st, n e corner of Hart av, s f, 240 4-10x264 ft, dated July 21; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ Lot 13 in Re-Subdivision of Lots 13 to 16, Johnston's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,500.

S 57 ft of Lot 1, Block 52, Hyde Park, dated June 7; consideration, $2,565.

Same property, dated June 7; consideration, $2,365.

Lots 3, 4, and 5, Block 5, Clough & B. Subdivision of Lots 34 and 35, School Trustees' Subdivision, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated June 17; consideration, $2,400.

Boulevard, w f, 80x120 ft, in Block 6, Cleaverville, dated Aug. 12, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 22, Block 2, Phare's Subdivision in n ½ n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated July 14; consideration, $350.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 14, Block 1, Castle's Subdivision in Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,603	3,613	8,287	4,085
Wheat, bu	114,800	88,610	129,271	41,693
Corn, bu	168,095	113,325	331,214	134,367
Oats, bu	109,765	39,050	61,061	41,022
Rye, bu	5,174	5,474	1,550	18,639
Barley, bu	61,010	35,230	40,836	37,216
Grass seed, lbs	88,485	56,450	34,459	1,200
Flax seed, lbs	183,300	164,310	21,000	....
Broom-corn, lbs	113,350	57,900	41,500	20,480
Cured meats, lbs	46,820	87,420	285,435	152,600
Beef, brls	....	....	100	230
Pork, brls	....	....	428	140
Lard, lbs	16,300	7,130	97,000	196,150
Tallow, lbs	17,420	25,930	27,480	....
Butter, lbs	108,377	68,350	39,200	10,000
Live hogs, No.	12,519	19,569	10,528	11,427
Cattle, No.	1,816	3,730	632	987
Sheep, No.	1,299	1,621	197	....
Hides, lbs	66,239	271,930	106,296	218,267
Highwines, brls	263	147	220	457
Wool, lbs	69,610	24,630	156,928	22,775
Potatoes, bu	5,233	14,398	3,550	330
Lumber, m feet	1,405	2,810	2,209	1,039
Shingles, m	950	320	3,060	1,947
Lath, m	230	115	208	134
Salt, brls	....	....	2,062	610

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,918 bu wheat; 7,421 bu corn; 3,588 bu oats; 1,563 bu rye; 374 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 326 cars wheat; 289 cars corn, 16,000 bu high mixed do, 5,600 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 76 cars oats, 14,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 8 cars rye; 104 cars barley. Total (803 cars), 351,000 bu.

We published, two days ago, a memorandum from the Chief Inspector of Grain in reference to doctored barley; which was timely. Only a little of the sulphured stuff has been offered on 'Change yet; but we have heard of two mills that have been put in working order, the proprietors of which expected to be able to put immense quantities of the stuff on the Chicago market. The game is now blocked, so far as graded barley is concerned. Of course people can buy the brimstone by sample if they do not know any better, as one brewer is reported to have done last week. It is well that the evil is nipped in the bud; our barley market is now relieved from the odium cast upon it last year by a few unprincipled men.

A leading receiver of grain in this city wished audibly this morning that the State inspection of grain were extended to Joliet. There are several reasons why his wish should be granted, and none why it should not. At present there is much dissatisfaction expressed at the way in which the grain business is conducted by some persons outside this city, not only with regard to quality, but to weight. It is claimed by those who ought to know, that the practice of under-billing which was so loudly complained of last year is carried on quite as extensively as then. If a car-load of grain be charged with the freight on 20,000 lbs, while it actually contains 22,000 or 24,000 lbs, the parties handling that car-load of grain obtain an immense advantage over those who pay freight on every pound that they ship out, and the thing ought to be looked into, either by Inspectors or others. Let everybody have an equal show, and then let those who want grain buy it where it best suits them. Chicago wants no protective tariff on the railroads, and her merchants are decidedly averse to paying more than other people do for the same goods, or the same service.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were flat to-day, and can best be described by the phrase "constitutionally tired," which is a euphonism for "lazy." There was very little animation visible; not even enough to force down prices, except in one or two departments, as even that movement requires the application of force. There was no special weakness, beyond what has been exhibited for two or three days past, the attitude being simply one of standing off on both sides. Grain came in freely as usual; but there was not energy enough to move it out, and the shipping movement dragged; partially because currency was not quite so plentiful as heretofore, and partly because outside operators preferred to wait until they could see whether or not the present depression in gold will eventuate in a return to specie payments. The prospect for that consummation is decidedly more favorable now than at any former time in the past twelve years, and a little more pressure may bring us to it. If so, it will only be another instance of good coming out of evil.

Dry goods sold to a fair aggregate at unchanged and generally firm prices. The market is liberally stocked with all seasonable fabrics, and our jobbers are prepared to fill orders with dispatch. Groceries were quoted quiet, with prices generally easy. Coffees, sugars, rice, and indeed most other articles in the list may be bought at something of a concession from the quotations. In the butter and cheese markets fair activity was noticeable, and previous rates were fully maintained. Fine goods are in scant supply. The fish trade continues fair at the prices current earlier in the week. Dried fruits remain quiet with prices generally easy. Hay, leather, pig iron, and paints were dull and unchanged. There was a firm tone in the hide market, some holders asking a ¼c advance. In the oil market there were no new features. Carbon, lard, linseed, and whale were in good request, and were firmly held at the quoted prices.

There was no apparent change in the condition of the lumber market. At the yards a fair country trade is reported, and prices are pretty steady and strong for shingles and lath; both being scarce. The wholesale markets was dull. The receipts continue light, and the offerings are being slowly reduced. There was no material change in prices. Iron, naval-stores, and building materials were quiet and unchanged. Metals are also quiet, and tin-plate has declined $1.00, and pig-tin 2c, all round, owing in part to the downward tendency of the market East, and also to local influence. Nails are reported steady at $4.62½ rates. The seeds, wool, hops, and broom-corn markets are without any noticeable features. Timothy seed sold to a fair extent at full former prices, but the other markets were generally quiet. There was no change in green fruits. Poultry and game were dull and lower. The supply, particularly of chickens, is extremely large, and sales are very slow. The shipping demand for potatoes was fair.

Highwines were quiet and 1c lower, in sympathy with an easier tone reported from New York, where the demand has fallen off to nothing except for export. Sales here were limited to 100 brls at 90c per gallon. The inquiry for alcohol on European account continues fair, and prices were nominally unchanged at 50c, delivered on the seaboard in bond.

Lake freights were dull, and nominally ¼@½c lower to Buffalo, at 6½c for corn and 7½c for wheat, both by sail. Wheat to Kingston was quoted at 14c. Only two charters were reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, and 23,000 bu corn. Shippers did not care to operate, and to the plentiful supply of salt-room was added a greater pressure on the part of carriers by steam, to make the market weak. There is a little grain held here for shipment yet; but Eastern orders to-day were generally to the effect that it was prudent to hold off buying more for that purpose. The prospect now is that many vessels will lie up for the winter much earlier than usual, owing to the impossibility of procuring freight.

Provisions were again weak, in sympathy with a lowering in the gold premium, and a further decline in the price of hogs. There was very little demand except for lard, which was in fair speculative request, being a relatively low-priced article, and closed firm, though ⅛c per lb lower than yesterday on the deferred options. Meats were more active, but ⅛@¼c per lb lower, being taken only when pressed on the market. Mess pork was a shade easier for future, at former prices, but 25c per lb lower on round lots for cash, which were practically unsalable, though there was some inquiry for small lots for the lumber regions. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.60@13.75; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; seller January, $12.50@12.62½. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅝c; summer do, 7¼@7⅜c. Lard, seller November, 7c; seller December, 7@7⅛c; do seller January, 7⅛@7¼c; do seller February, 7⅜@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8½@10c. Dry salted meats at 6¾@7c for short ribs; and 7@7¼c for short clear. Green hams (15 and 16 lbs) at 7¾@7⅞c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6½c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@6⅞c; do shoulders, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6¾@6½c. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c for shoulders; 8c for clear ribs; 8½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 225 brls mess pork in several lots at $14.25; 500 brls do seller January at $12.62½; 81 tcs lard (part kettled) at 7½c; 50 tcs do at 7⅝c; 750 tcs do seller January at 9¼c; 1,250 tcs do at 7½c; 40,000 lbs short ribs (last evening) at 7c; 100,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 20,000 lbs bellies at 7½c.

Flour was rather more active, and weak. A few telegraphed orders were received from the East, which were filled at the quotations of yesterday; but the subsequent dullness all around in grain, and the continued weakness in provisions, made flour holders more willing to grant concessions toward the close to local buyers, who took hold more willingly in consequence. Rye was steady at $4.50, and buckwheat firm at $9.00 for choice brands, but dull at $8.25@8.50 for ordinary. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras (Golden Star) at $8.75; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 250 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring extras (Patent) at $11.00; 100 brls do (Watertown Fancy) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Wastedo) at $6.25; 400 brls do and 200 brls (Axtell's) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.00; 500 brls do on private terms; 31 brls superfines at $3.25; 150 brls rye on private terms; 30 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 2,411 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.50; 20 tons do at $12.25, on track. The following were the asking prices at the close:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.75@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.25@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.25@ 7.25
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.25@12.75

Wheat was less active, being generally quiet, and irregular at the same average of prices as yesterday. Liverpool was quoted dull, but Milwaukee was strong early, and the latter fact was more powerful than the former, bringing out a fair speculative demand, especially as New York was quoted steady. Subsequently New York was quoted dull and heavy, and then our market fell off, closing weak. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat on the part of shippers, on both Canadian and New York account, partially aided by the easier feeling in lake freights; but option trading was generally slow, there being scarcely any outside orders on the floor. Some of the local shorts filled in early to a fair extent, but afterwards there was little wanted on this account, and the number of sellers increased as the session advanced. Our receipts were larger, and the prospect for shipping out at the same rate that the wheat will come in are very dubious. Our present stock is not large, scarcely exceeding 500,000 bu of all grades; but with the large quantities yet to come in this winter, the load may prove to be a heavy one to carry, though many think that our wheat will be very good property in the spring, as the European deficiencies will then be much more apparent, and more pressing than now. Seller November opened at $1.01¼, advanced to $1.02¼, declined to $1.00¾, and closed tame at $1.0¼. Seller December sold at $1.03@1.03½, and seller the month at $1.02@1.02¼, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring sold chiefly at $1.03, but closed nominally at $1.02, with a premium of ½c per bu for Northwestern. No. 1 spring was dull except for Northwestern, which sold at $1.08@1.09; straight was freely offered at $1.07, and $1.05½ was the best bid at the close. No. 3 spring closed relatively firm at 98½c; and rejected do nominally at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08; 21,500 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03½; 101,800 bu do at $1.03; 6,400 bu do at $1.02¾; 5,600 bu do at $1.02½; 800 bu do at $1.01½; 2,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03½; 800 bu do at $1.03¼; 4,400 bu do at $1.03; 800 bu do at $1.02¾; 10,400 bu No. 3 spring at 98½c; 14,000 bu do at 98¼c; 5,200 bu do at 98c; 400 bu do at 97c; 3,200 bu rejected at 92c. Total, 181,300 bu.

Corn was less active, and averaged ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday, but was weak during the greater part of the session, owing to a further depression in Europe of 1s per 480 lbs, and a falling off in the shipping demand here, with increasing receipts. The easier feeling in lake freights prevented a further decline in corn, though there was very little demand for shipment; hence not much regular was sold, but the current receipts were taken up by capitalists to carry against options sold for December delivery, which was in better demand, the inquiry for next month being almost confined to settlements. Our shipments of corn have been very large during the past two weeks, but we still have more than 3,250,000 bu on hand at a time when the warehouse bins should be nearly empty. It can scarcely be expected that the stock will be further lessened, especially as there is now a margin of loss to the shipper to New York, even at the present reduced prices and freight-rates. Seller November opened at 37⅝c, advanced to 38½c, and declined, to 37½c at the close. Seller December sold at 39@39½c, and regular No. 2, or seller the month, at 36½@37c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 36¾c, and high mixed at 37½c. Rejected closed at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu high mixed at 37½c; 9,000 bu do at 37¼c; 1,600 bu No. 2 at 37¼c; 15,800 bu do at 37⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 37c; 11,600 bu do at 36⅞c; 33,500 bu do at 36¾c; 17,800 bu do at 36⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 800 bu do at 36¼c; 4,800 bu rejected at 36c; 1,600 bu do at 35½c; 12,000 bu high mixed at 38½c; 18,000 bu No. 2 do at 38c, all afloat. Total, 174,700 bu.

Oats were more active, but very weak, the increasing receipts and the absence of a shipping demand causing holders of cash lots to be very anxious to realize, especially as the demand for consumption must continue light while corn continues so low as at present, compared with oats. Cash No. 2 opened at 31½c, and declined to 30½c at the close, which was 1¼c lower than yesterday. Seller November also fell off, but not so much as cash lots, selling at 31¾c early, to 31½c later, and closed firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 31½c; 24,600 bu do at 31¼c; 21,000 bu do at 31c; 8,600 bu do at 30¾c; 1,800 bu do at 30⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 30½c; 600 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu do at 28c; 1,200 bu by sample at 33c, delivered on cars. Total, 65,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the quotation of the past two or three days, being in such light supply that there is no competition among sellers, and hence no decline. Cash sales were reported of 2,600 bu No. 2 at 63c, and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Rejected was nominal at 59c.

Barley was dull and averaged 1c lower, prices being weakened by more liberal receipts here, and the report that stocks at some other points are larger than had been expected, as per the table below. It is stated that brewers are only buying from hand to month, anticipating a further decline. No. 2 sold at $1.25@1.28, closing at $1.26. Seller November sold at $1.29@1.30. No. 3 opened with 98c the best bid, and closed firmer at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.28; 3,200 bu do at $1.27; 3,600 bu do at $1.26; 1,600 bu do at $1.25½; 6,800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.01; 8,400 bu do at $1.00; 2,400 bu do at 99½c; 400 bu rejected at 78c; 400 bu do at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; 1,600 bu do at 76c; 400 bu by sample at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 800 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 90c on track; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c, delivered. Total, 33,800 bu.

The following are the reported stocks of barley on Saturday last, at the Canadian points and ports on Lakes Ontario and Erie:

	Bu.
Toronto	125,000
Hamilton	85,000
Ports Nelson, Oakville, Bronte, and Port Credit	90,000
Frenchman's Bay, Whitby, Oshawa, Newcastle, and Darlington	110,000
Port Hope, Coburg, Colborne, Grafton, Brighton	108,000
Stony Creek, Grimsby, Beamsville, St. Catherines, Niagara	65,000
Dover, Byerste, Stanley, Chatham, Rouan	60,000
Ports between Brighton and Kingston	50,000
On Grand Trunk Railroad, west of Toronto	200,000
On Great Western Railroads, west of Hamilton	110,000
Stock in Oswego on the 13th inst	390,000
Receipts in Oswego on the 13th inst	279,898

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Oct. 16.—LONDON—Cargoes of corn off coast is cheaper. Cargoes of corn on passage largely decreased since last week. Cargoes of wheat on passage slightly decreased since last week. Lard, 42s. LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. Corn, 32s. Lard, 42s.

LATEST.

The markets were very quiet, in the afternoon. Wheat was firmer, selling from $1.00¾@1.01¼, seller November, closing lower at $1.01. Corn was a shade firmer, closing nominally at 36¾@36⅞c, seller the month, and sold at 37¾@37⅞c, seller November. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were neglected.

There was a rumor in the afternoon to the effect that some efforts on the part of shippers to draw on New York had failed, and that this was the principal cause of the slowness in the shipping movement to-day.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was less active and 2c off, owing to a decline in highwines. Quotable at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Strictly choice beans are scarce and firm. Some parties report that they are unable to fill their orders, owing to the scarcity. Peas are steady. Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; do hand-picked, $2.65@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BROOM-CORN—The general market is quiet, but some dealers report their trade equal to expectations. The market is very firm, for both old and new corn. There is very little new offering here; it has sold at 7½@8½c. It is understood that a considerable amount of choice new corn has been sold by the growers to Eastern manufacturers at $125.00 and $150.00 per ton. Below are the quotations for old. Good to extra hurl, 8½@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6⅞@7c; for good do, 5¼@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in light request at former prices, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₽ brl, Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₽ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ₽ brl; white sand, ₽ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₽ brl; fire brick, ₽ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₽ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The situation of this market was unchanged, except that there was a trifle better inquiry for common and medium grades for shipment. The arrivals continue moderate, and stocks are kept down to a low point; hence holders remain firm in their views, showing no inclination to effect sales save at very full prices. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Was again quoted quiet, with no appreciable change in values. The demand was chiefly in the shape of orders from country retailers and millers, but jobbers seemed well pleased with the amount of sales accomplished, and they remain firm in their views at former rates. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—This market was quiet and firm at the recently advanced prices. Buyers do not seem inclined to anticipate wants, and the demand is chiefly in the shape of small orders to meet immediate requirements. Following are the ruling prices: New York factory, mild, 12½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@12c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Is in steadily good request at firm and steady prices. We quote: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There was no particular change. Lard tierces sold to-day at $1.75; aside from this nothing new was reported. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@73c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 125 tierces at $1.75.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request. The offerings were fair and prices are not very strong. Sales ranged from 19c for eggs in barrels and loose packages to 20c for those in cases.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request at 70@71c for prime live geese. The receipts are fair. We repeat: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 78@82½c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The demand was fully up to expectations, and the general market was again firm. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.65@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.60; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50 @ 8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continue in fair request, but the market exhibits an easier tone than prevailed a week ago, many articles enumerated in the following list selling at a concession from the quotations. We, however, make no change, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, 14@15c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.35; raisins, layers, old, $2.70@2.85; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; old do, 7c; citron, 40@41c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½ @ 9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 14@15c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 31@33c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c. Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—A quiet feeling again prevailed in this market, and, although prices underwent no quotable change, they were easy all around. Dealers report gradual improvement in collections. The following prices are current:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25¾@26c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@12c; A, standard, 10½@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 5@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for choice winter apples continues fair, and prices are steady. Other fruits were in about the usual demand, We quote: Lemons, $11.00@12.00 ₽ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. Common to choice apples, $1.75@3.00 per brl; do in car lots, $2.25@2.50. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, 60@90c per basket; do, good to choice, per basket, $1.00@1.50. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.00@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 70@85c; Delawares do, 85c@$1.10 per basket; Catawbas do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $13.00@14.00; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.10@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—Were in moderate request at 40@50c for new Wisconsin.

HAY—Was quiet and steady at about yesterday's rates. Stock are not large, but are fully equal to present requirements. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.50; do, No. 1, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@13.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in light supply, and were firmly held at the slight advance recently established, or at 10½c for light, and at 9½c for heavy. Some holders were asking 10½c, and 9¾c, but buyers generally declined to pay those figures. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½c; do, heavy, 9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼ @ 5	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₽ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₽ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	₽ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₽ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₽ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₽ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½ @ 9c	₽ lb

LEATHER—The situation of this market was unchanged. Orders are still coming in very sparingly, and the market may be quoted dull and easy, as follows:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₽ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₽ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₽ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₽ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₽ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin-plate has declined $1.00, all round, and pig tin 2c, attributed partly to the decline in New York, and partly to local causes. Other articles in the list are unchanged. Trade is light. We now quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; do, 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $26.00. PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 8c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates. GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c. WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, and steadier. Stocks are light. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ₽ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₽ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₽ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₽ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₽ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₽ bale, $5.00@5.50 pitch, ₽ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₽ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices range the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they are firmly held. A good business was doing at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 40c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—There was a fair trade in peachblows, shippers being in the market. Early Rose were rather slow. Peachblows sold at 85c, and Early Rose at 72c, delivered. Sweet varieties were in moderate local request. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 85@95c; car lots Early Rose, 75 delivered; do, Peachblows, 83@85c, on track; yellow sweet, $2.75; Jerseys, $4.00@4.50.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is overwhelmingly supplied with chickens, and receivers find it almost impossible to dispose of their consignments, even at liberal concessions. The demand is purely local and comparatively light. Turkeys and ducks are also plenty and lower. Game was in large supply, dull, and lower all round. We quote: Old chickens, $2.75@3.00; spring do, $1.50@2.50; ducks, $3.00; geese, $10.00@11.00; turkeys, 11@12c; prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; partridges, $3.00; quail, $1.75@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.00@2.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.25; snipe, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 18@20c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed met with a tolerably fair inquiry, and is quoted firm at $2.30@2.75. The supply was not very large. Many dealers are not offering their property to any considerable extent. Clover sold at $5.60. Flax was quiet and unchanged. We note the following sales: 141 bags prime timothy at $2.62½; 54 bags do at $2.60; 175 bags good at $2.55; 86 bags at $2.50; 66 bags at $2.35; 35 bags medium clover at $5.80.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady. Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Are quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was without a new feature. A moderate amount of sales was accomplished at the quotations given below: FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains quiet at the quotations following: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was no perceptible change. Aside from placing a few small orders, dealers report trade quiet. Quotations are repeated as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	41@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

There was no particular change in the situation at the wholesale market. A few local and country dealers made their appearance in the morning, and six or eight cargoes changed hands. The inquiry is chiefly for common boards and strips, while the supply is composed largely of piece stuff. The receipts being light holders succeeded in reducing the fleet somewhat, which is perhaps about the only encouraging feature of the market to-day. There are cargoes now lying at the docks which have been there since Monday. Some of them, however, were taken by vessels which went out "wild" last week, with the condition that the vessel should wait at the dock here until the lumber could be disposed of at reasonable terms. The probability is that the receipts at the docks will be very light next week, at least it is understood that few vessels are going out, though last week's unprecedentedly large receipts prove that it is impossible to foretell how much may arrive. To-day shingles sold at $3.12½@3.25, and joists and scantling at $8.50; good boards and strips at $5.00. We repeat quotations: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@16.00; good strips and boards, $12.00@13.00; common to medium do, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantling, $8.00@9.00; shingles, $3.12½@3.25; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

The annexed sales were reported:

Cargo schr McDonald, from Manistee, 50 m long timber at $12.00, 120 m joists and scantling at $8.50; schr Pilot, from Muskegon, 130 m boards and strips at $15.00; schr Sea Gem, from Red River, 1,100 m A shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Honest John, from Pentwater, 80 m piece stuff at $8.50, 300 m shingles at $3.25. Sold by William Meglade.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.50; Oconto, $2.65; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade continues reasonably active on country account, but the local demand is rather light. All common lumber, lath, and shingles, are meeting with a good interior inquiry, and prices are pretty well sustained, and for lath and shingles firm.

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	2.50	@ 2.75
Shingles on track		@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 30c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,024	11,819	566
Tuesday	1,834	12,325	868
Wednesday	1,816	12,519	1,299
Thursday	1,800	12,500	835
Total	10,474	49,163	3,538
Same time last week	11,612	55,650	4,508

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	611	7,755	....
Tuesday	1,180	9,152	....
Wednesday	682	10,528	197
Total	2,473	27,435	197

CATTLE—The situation of affairs in this department was unchanged in any important particular. At all events there was no change for the better, the demand being of the most limited character, while prices were again weak and unsettled for all grades of stock. The purchases of shippers amounted to less than 500 head, while the combined purchases of the other classes of buyers did not exceed that number, and instead of reducing the supply there was a further accumulation, the fresh receipts reaching about 1,800 head. Two droves, 39 head and 77 head, averaging 1,328 and 1,364 lbs respectively, fetched $5.60, but with these exceptions there were no sales at over $5.00, and very few above $4.50, the larger portion changing hands at $2.00@4.00. Shippers paid $3.50@4.00 for Texas cattle and $4.00@5.60 for common to choice natives, though most of the stock taken on Eastern account crossed the scales at $3.75@4.50. Feeders took a few lots only at $2.75@3.75 for common to really good lots averaging from 700 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers bought principally at $1.75@2.50 for Texans, and at $2.75@3.75 for native cows and thin steers.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.65@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.80@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.65
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
19 stockers	1,054	$3.50
22 stockers	928	3.25
14 stockers	1,103	3.70
96 Texas cattle	904	2.00
40 heifers	852	3.60
28 cows	690	2.25
41 Texas cattle	921	2.75
16 Texas cattle	944	2.75
89 Cherokee steers	1,023	3.75
13 rough, fleshy steers	1,068	4.25
20 butchers' stock	1,006	3.12½
18 good steers	1,248	4.50
41 Texas cattle	921	2.75
77 choice steers	1,364	5.60
32 choice steers	1,328	5.60
18 light smooth steers	1,069	4.25
14 cows	1,096	3.55
16 good steers	1,211	4.85
87 Texas steers	1,143	4.00
15 butchers' steers	1,345	4.00
14 stockers	1,074	3.65
16 butchers' stock	1,051	3.75
48 Texas steers	714	1.90
57 Texas steers	726	2.00

HOGS—Were again dull, unsettled, and lower. Receipts were large, amounting to 12,500, and, in addition to the stale hogs, made a supply of over 20,000 head. Advices from the East continuing unfavorable, shippers were operating with extreme caution, and most of the purchases were made at a further reduction of 10c, or at a decline from Monday's prices of fully 30c per 100 lbs. The extreme range of the day's sales was $3.75@4.35, but the great bulk changed hands at $3.75@4.20. Light grades may be quoted at $4.15@4.30, and heavy at $3.75@4.00. Over 10,000 hogs still remain in the pens unsold, and a further depreciation in values is looked for. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	258	$3.90	56	213	$4.30	84	201	$3.75
28	187	4.25	64	189	4.25	30	289	3.90
23	254	3.95	50	318	3.95	45	269	3.90
43	268	4.10	44	318	4.00	63	195	4.30
64	186	4.35	40	308	4.00	96	204	4.35
33	255	3.75	156	307	4.00	32	197	4.35
85	200	4.20	60	216	4.30	49	228	4.20
69	189	4.30	58	256	4.00	100	260	4.00
53	195	4.25	46	201	4.15	26	197	4.20
63	212	4.25	65	189	4.10	63	201	4.20
24	307	4.00	22	264	3.75	62	209	4.20
40	275	4.00	40	219	4.25	58	183	4.20
45	308	4.00	49	298	3.75	65	190	4.20
93	186	4.30	58	196	4.30	63	216	4.12½
54	192	4.30	24	251	3.75	51	260	4.00

SHEEP—Nothing new was noted in this market. Buyers were few, and their purchases were small, reaching only about 500 head. Prices were without important change, ruling comparatively steady at $2.75@4.25 for poor to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d@12s; spring, 11s@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 7d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—2 p. m.—Lard, 41s@41s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and easy; buyers offering lower prices.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 9½@9¾d; Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,700 bales; for speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, steady, and unchanged.

Lard, 41s 9d. Beef, 80s. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts were 820, making 1,356 for the three days, against 4,675 for the same time last week. The demand has been limited since Monday last, and prices ruled a shade lower on all grades. The quality has been chiefly common. Ordinary to strictly prime native steers ranged from 9½c to 12½c, and common Texans had to be sold at 5¾@6½c. Dressed beef was dull and weak at 5@8c for Texan, and 8¼@10½c for native. Among the sales were 6 cars fat Kentucky steers, 7¼ cwt, at 11½@12c; 10 cars Illinois, scant 6¾ cwt, at 10c; 8 cars, 7 cwt, at 10½c; 7 cars Kentucky steers, 7¼ cwt, 10½@12c; 3 cars, 7 cwt, 10½@11½c; 3 cars Virginia steers, 6½ cwt, 10½c; 25 cars Texans, 4½ cwt, at $26.00 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,337, making 14,700 for three days, against 11,450 for the same time last week. The market was extremely dull, and prices at the close were off at least ½c on both sheep and lambs, the former selling slowly at 4½@6c, the latter at 5½@7½c, with a few fancy at 7½@8c. Sales include 1 car Ohio sheep, 81 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 92 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 95 lbs, 5½c; 1 car State lambs, 73 lbs, 7½c; 1 car, 67 lbs, 7½c; and part of a car-load of fancy State, 77 lbs, at 8c.

SWINE—Fresh receipts, 6,035, making 19,719 for three days, against 12,440 for the same time last week. Nothing doing in live, only one car being offered. Dressed are active at a further decline, closing at 5¾@6¼c.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—The market opened with a small supply, and limited attendance of buyers, who declined to take cattle at last week's prices. There were not sufficient sales to establish a market. The average quality was not so good as last week. But few milch cows in market; they sold quick at $63.00@65.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts not large, and the market inactive at a decline of ½c. Common to fair sheep, 4½@5½c; fair to good, 5½@6¾c. Common to fair lambs, 5½@6½c; fair to good, 6½@7½c.

HOGS—Receipts 9,700 short of last week's. There is an increasing demand at the closing prices of last week; 5¼@5½c for heavy Western, 5½@5⅝c for heavy Western pigs, and 5@5½c for light and heavy State.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Dull and ½c lower; very best on sale, 5½@6¾c; that generally rated first-quality, 4½@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 3½@4½c. Receipts, 3,345; sales, 2,285.

HOGS—Weak and lower, heavy receipts; best corn-fed, 7c; heavy stillers, 6c. Receipts, 8,689.

SHEEP—Moderately active at 4@5½c. Receipts, 3,368.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 16.—CATTLE—Arrivals 84 cars. Best 5½c to 6c; medium 4¾c to 5c; common 4c to 4½.

HOGS—Arrivals 36½ cars. Philadelphia heavy $4.60 to $4.70; Yorkers 4½c to 4¼c.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 11 cars.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—Crude Petroleum weak, quoted at 95c. Refined unchanged, quoted at 14¼ spot; 15¼@15½ future.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Business remains quiet in nearly all branches. Commission houses generally inactive, and jobbers are operating very cautiously. The market for staple domestic cottons is unchanged and steady. The *Daily Bulletin* says that the stocks of manufactured goods are light, and the production of some makes is curtailed by the mills running short time. Prints and dress-goods are fairly active; ... flannels in moderate request; dress and ... silks, velvet, and ribbons selling freely at auction at low prices; black cotton velvets in better demand.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—COTTON—Closed irregular and lower; middling upland, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour easier; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.25; good to choice, $6.30@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.20; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.75; St. Louis, $6.25@10.75. Rye flour dull. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 377,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30; No. 2, $1.34@1.36; do Milwaukee, $1.38@1.40; winter red Western, $1.52@1.55; Iowa spring, $1.36@1.38; No. 1 do, $1.38. Rye in moderate demand and unchanged. Barley in better supply, heavy, and lower; two-rowed State, $1.40; four-rowed, $1.60. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 407,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 57@58½c; sail do, 59@60c; high mixed and yellow, 60c; do in store, 58½@59c. Oats firmer; receipts, 21,000 bu; new mixed Western, afloat, 48@50c; white, 50@55c.

EGGS—Dull; Western and Canada, 26c.

HAY—Steady.

HOPS—Dull and irregular.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@21½c; stock on hand, 56,000 bags. Sugar dull and unsettled; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses dull; Porto Rico, 50@60c. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5½c; refined, 16½@17c.

TURPENTINE—Easy, at 42½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess, $15.75 cash; job lots, $16.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles in fair demand, but easier; long clear, 8½c. Lard dull and lower; new and old steam, 8@8⅛c cash.

BUTTER—Quiet.

CHEESE—Lower; strictly choice State factory, 14½c.

WHISKY—Lower, at 92½@92½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.48. Corn quiet at 60c. Barley dull; Canada, $1.59.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; some sales are lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.32@1.34; No. 2, $1.38. Corn quiet; round lots lower; car lots No. 2 44c; 44½c; round lots, 41@41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34@35c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2, 70c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $14.50@15.00. Bulk meats more active; packed lots clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear sides, 8c. Bacon active, but lower; shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c; clear, 8¾@9½c, on 30 to 60 days' time; a few cash lots of clear sides sold at 7½@8c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Lower at $3.65@3.90.

CATTLE—Dull; only low grades on the market.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in grain.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $6.90@7.10. Wheat quiet at $1.35@1.40. Corn quiet at 50@51c. Oats quiet at 38@45c. Rye and barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Pork steady at $14.50. Lard—Steam held at 7½c; kettle at 8c. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7@7¼c; clear, 7½c. Bacon irregular; sales of shoulders at 7½@8c; clear rib at 7½@8c; clear at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—BAGGING—Heavy brush, 13½@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $15.00. Bacon easy; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear, 9c, packed. Hams quiet; plain, 12c; sugar-cured, 12@13c. Lard easy; tierce, 8½@8¾c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90@91c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; extra, $1.51½; No. 1, $1.46; amber, $1.35. Corn dull and lower at 49c. Oats dull and lower at 35c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn—None on the landing. Sales, in store, white, 80c; yellow mixed, 82c.

BRAN—Firmer, at $1.20.

PROVISIONS—Pork advanced; new, $16.50; old, $16.00.

GROCERIES—Molasses—Some new received; sold at 82½c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 94c; Cincinnati, $1.03.

COTTON—Sales, 3,950 bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 15½@16c; low middlings to strictly low middling, 16½@16¾c; middlings to good middlings, 17@18½c. Receipts, 4,... bales. Exports—To the Continent, 2,314; Great Britain, 4,657. Stock, 34,151.

MONETARY—Gold, 111@112; currency, 4½@5 premium. Sterling—Bank, 118½; sight, 3@4 premium.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active for best grades, very dull for others; superfine, $5.00@5.50; extras, $6.00@6.25. Wheat very weak; red, $1.50@1.53; amber, $1.54. Rye 95c. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; Western mixed, 62@63c; white, 62½c. Oats dull and lower; white, 51@53c; mixed, 48@50c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½@10¾c; refined, 16@16½c.

WHISKY—Dull and declining at 95@96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana, $1.40@1.45. Corn nominal; mixed Western, weak at 60c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady at 85@90c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon shoulders, 8½@9c; clear rib, 9½@10c. Other articles unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active, but unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.07¼ cash; $1.08¼ seller November. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Oats steady; No. 2, 31c. Rye steady; No. 1, 65c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.33.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 157,000 bu.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 26.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... Oct. 4.
GLAMORGAN ... Oct. 25.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $28. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain ... Oct. 11. | Egypt ... Nov. 1.
Italy ... Oct. 18. | Greece ... Nov. 8.
France ... Oct. 25. | Spain ... Nov. 15.
For London (direct) ... Canada, Oct. 14.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency. STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A special meeting of the Directors of the Orphan Asylum will be held Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Asylum.

The statement made in yesterday's paper that John Hughs was sent by Banyon to the Bridewell for two months was incorrect. It was another person.

In addition to the $500 already subscribed by the firemen for the relief of the Memphis sufferers, the sum of $755 was yesterday forwarded by the department.

The schooners Charles Hibbard and Hero went into winter quarters yesterday. Several others will follow their example in a few days.

There will be a meeting of the State Microscopical Society, this evening at 8 o'clock, in the library of the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wabash avenue.

An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Pilgrim yesterday on the body of R. Kent, whose death in the Union Elevator was yesterday recorded. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Owing to a report that the Mayor will veto the order of the Council to the Board of Public Works to let certain contracts immediately, the Board will wait until the question is decided.

The Germania Band, assisted by the Orpheus Club, and Messrs. Huneman and Loesch and Miss Wangeman, will give a sacred concert at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, for the benefit of the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers.

The second anniversary of the Chicago Christian Union will be held at their rooms, No. 114 East Madison street, this evening. The entertainment will consist of addresses by various prominent gentlemen, vocal and instrumental music, and select readings.

Edward Carroll stole three boxes of imported cigars from W. Koch, No. 26 West Randolph street, and ran away with them. He was pursued and finally caught. Justice Scully yesterday held him in $400 bail to appear at the Criminal Court.

John Lawler, the gambler, who did such bad shooting Wednesday afternoon on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, yesterday waived examination before Banyon and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail.

The barge Volverine, lying below Wells street bridge, was entered yesterday morning by a sneak thief, who carried off most of the wardrobes of the crew of the vessel, leaving the poor sailors in an almost nude condition.

The unidentified body of a man, evidently a sailor in his lifetime, is lying at the Morgue. It was found yesterday, floating in the lake at the foot of Harrison street, by two young men named Rouble and McDonald, who were out boating. From appearances it seems as if the man had partially stripped himself for a swim ashore, which he had failed to accomplish.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Haven, LL. D., President-elect of the Chicago Philosophical Society, will deliver his inaugural address to-morrow evening in the Methodist Church Block. Everyone is asked to go. The Executive Committee are arranging for a series of discourses on live and popular topics.

Henry Walker, a young Englishman, in assisting to move a stone on Erie street, between La Salle and Clark streets, on Wednesday, was so severely injured that he died at the Alexian Hospital yesterday. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

George Price believes in woman's right to be pounded and enjoy other like luxuries that the lords of creation have heretofore monopolized. He caressed his wife with a chair on Monday last, and she presented anything but a happy countenance to Scully yesterday. George got a fine of $100, as a recognition of his ability to strike from the shoulder.

Invitations have been issued for a meeting to form a club for social enjoyment, in which music, literature, conversation, and the drama shall form the basis of entertainment. This first meeting will be held at No. 579 Michigan avenue to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Miss Nina G. Lum, Mrs. Wm. H. Underhill, and John G. Shortall, Esq., sign the invitations.

The State Convention of County Superintendents of Schools discussed yesterday morning the question, "Do Normal Schools pay?" The Convention as a body were in favor of such institutions, and, having settled this question, they visited the Normal School of Cook County, and were highly pleased with all they saw and heard. After giving the Principal, Mr. Brentworth, a vote of thanks, the Convention adjourned.

A young stationer of this city, thirsting for glory, thought the golden opportunity had come on Wednesday evening, when he was going home. Reaching the corner of Peoria and Harrison streets, he saw a man getting into a house through the parlor window, and yelled "Police." This brought the family to the front door, and our hero found he had mistaken the son of the house for a burglar.

Joseph Shark has a playful way, when arrested, of giving Shark as his name; and he goes by the name of Shark quite often. The last time he was booked as the voracious monster of the deep he had been stoning the driver of an omnibus, and unluckily he failed to hit that obnoxious individual, but the rocks went inside the 'bus, and Joseph would have gone inside the city 'bus did not some one paid a $25 fine for him.

Yesterday evening at the office of Dr. Woodward, No. 90 Washington street, a meeting of the Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons was held. On motion, Dr. Lewis Dodge was called to the chair, and Dr. E. A. Barrett was appointed Secretary of the meeting. On taking the chair, Dr. Dodge stated that the first business of the evening would be the election of officers. Before the elections were proceeded with, however, Dr. Adams, who has just arrived in Chicago from a trip to the Continent, made a brief address, having for his subject that most melancholy of maladies, seasickness. The election of officers, which was conducted by ballot, resulted as follows: President, Dr. H. B. Fellows; Vice-President, Dr. L. C. Grosvenor; Secretary, Dr. Albert C. Beebe; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Woodyatt; Censors, Dr. [illegible] P. Ludlam, Dr. I. C. Duncan, Dr. E. [illegible], Dr. T. D. Wadsworth, Dr. D. A. Colton. After some discussion on medical matters, the meeting adjourned.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago offer their services to the churches and Sabbath Schools of the city and Northwest, and to all persons benevolently inclined, as a medium through which aid in money and supplies may be sent to the suffering and dying in Memphis. One of their members, Mr. Eli [illegible]son, will leave this evening for Memphis, as agent for the Association in the disbursement of funds and distribution of supplies, through the Howard Association or such agencies as may be judged most suitable when upon the ground, and will give his assistance while there to the visitation and care of the sick. Persons wishing inquiries made as to relatives and friends in Memphis are invited to leave names and addresses during the day at the office of the Association, No. 97 West Randolph street, or at F. H. Revell's book rooms, No. 114 Madison street, where Mr. Johnson can be found from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., to receive packages or messages. Frequent shipments will be made to Mr. Johnson by the Association, and any parcels of clothing or necessaries for the sick left at the above offices can be sent through them free of charge.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

[illegible] A. DeGraff, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

[illegible] Kerlin, of Philadelphia, is at the Gardner.

[illegible] Schultz, of Manitoba, is at the Grand Pacific.

Benjamin Ayer, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

[illegible] Lewis McKnight, of Milwaukee, is at the [illegible].

[illegible] M. Welstead, of London, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Bishop Whipple, of Fairbault, Minn., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. F. Jamison, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. C. Fuller, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

[illegible] Leigh Taylor, of Lancashire, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. George E. Stevens, of Cleveland, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. George J. Burnett, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

[illegible] K. Tingle and A. S. Sturtevant, Washington; the Hon. Thomas Whipple and Dr. L. D. [illegible], New York; P. C. Smith, Cincinnati, and J. P. Thompson, Milwaukee, are guests at the Sherman.

Judge L. S. Dixon and Judge J. C. Hopkins, of Madison, are at the Sherman.

William E. Cramer, editor *Evening Wisconsin*, Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. P. Harris-Gastrell, of the British Legation, Washington, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. R. Wood, Passenger and Land Agent of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, of Nebraska, is at the St. James.

Mrs. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; S. B. Paul, Virginia; J. M. Bryan, San Francisco; D. R. Knapp, Norwich; and E. H. Buckley, Quincy, Ill., are registered at the Gardner.

Two Chinese tourists are in the city, and propose visiting His Honor Mayor Bond this morning at 11 o'clock. Their names, as written by themselves, are Wong Chinfoo and Wong Cean Gway, and they are accompanied by Mr. F. L. Robinson, of San Francisco.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SAND SPRINGS, Iowa, Oct. 16.—T. H. Bowen, of this place, who is a brother of Chauncey T., George S., and James H. Bowen, of Chicago, was severely injured, yesterday, by being caught between two freight cars that he was helping to unload. His injuries are, probably, not fatal.

Extraordinary Incident.

An extraordinary incident recently took place in Munich. On the will of a rich Catholic lady, who recently died, occurred the following: "This, my last will and testament, is not to be opened except in the presence of the Chief Judge, the head of the Catholic faith, and the head of the Jewish congregation." These gentlemen, on opening the will, learned that her property had been assigned to Jews, her words running as follows: "During the whole course of my life I have given my best attention to investigate the various creeds, and I have seen that the Jewish religion is the purest of all; among all nationalities I have never noticed any possessing such good and upright feelings as the Jews. I therefore bequeath 60,000 thalers to the heads of the Jewish congregation, to be distributed to such of their charities as they please." The will terminates with these words: "Any person who may presume to disobey my injunctions, and depart from the exact terms of my will, that part more especially connected with the good of the Jews, may the curses inscribed in the Book of their Law rest upon them."

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.............Oct. 16.

Schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, wood.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Banner, Holland, wood.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Port Houghton, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Toledo, Oswego, sundries.
Schr Duncan City, Oswego, coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Wells Burt, Buffalo, coal.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Whitefish Bay, lumber.
Prop Peerless, Port Houghton, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Wm. Smith, Mack's Pier, lumber.
Steam barge George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge J. S. Newhouse, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Steam barge J. H. Birkhead, Buffalo, coal.
Steam barge J. H. Rutter, Buffalo, coal.
Steam barge Gebhard, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED.............Oct. 16.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Brig Lucy J. Clark, Buffalo, 20,600 bu corn.
Schr E. J. McVea, Kingston, 18,198 bu wheat.
Prop William M. Tweed, Buffalo, 25,000 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn, 350 brls flour.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Buffalo, 21,195 bu wheat.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, 17,100 bu wheat.
Stmr Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 12,374 bu corn.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, 82 bars iron, 31 bars steel, and sundries.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 200 dry hides.
Schr Libbie Nau, Hancock, 10,000 bu oats.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 500 bu oats, 10 tons hay.
Schr Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 57,000 bu wheat.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu oats and sundries.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Barge Ligar, Kingston, 22,639 bu corn.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 17,925 bu corn, 482 brls flour, 1,500 bags flaxseed, 143 bales hay, 101 brls currants, and sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 67,783 bu oats, 7,500 bu wheat, 2,050 brls flour.
Schr Oneonta, Buffalo, 27,500 bu corn.
Prop Lincoln, Kingston, 17,000 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 150 hides, 40 brls oil, and sundries.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports, 11,347 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, 53,390 bu corn.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 600 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats, 10 brls oil, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were dull, and nominally lower. A propeller was chartered for wheat to Buffalo at 7¼c. Corn was nominally 6¾@7c, the outside being the asking rate. The charters were: To Buffalo—Prop Vanderbilt, wheat at 7¼c. To Oswego—Schr D. G. Ford, corn on private terms. Total, 2. Capacity equal to 40,000 bu wheat and 23,000 bu corn.

Port of Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 16.—ARRIVALS—14th, J. B. Kitchen.

DEPARTURES—Grace Greenwood, Valed, 477; E. A. Nicholson, Cleveland, 1,217; H. J. Webb, Cleveland, 764; J. B. Kitchen, Fayette, 547.

ARRIVALS—15th, schrs Mocking Bird, Negaunee, Frank Perrew, J. W. Nichols, C. P. Minch; barks Helfenstein, Jane Bello, and barges J. H. Owen, Fannie Neil, H. J. Hackett, H. H. Brown, Neptune.

DEPARTURES—H. J. Hackett, Cleveland, 1,065; P. H. Brown, Cleveland, 1,319.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Pacific, Passaic, Young, Craig, Sanilac, H. Howard, Arabia, Niagara and raft; barks Pensaukee, Monarch, Sunnyside; schrs Two Friends, E. R. Blake, A. Mcdoria, D. Stewart, Warrington, Mineral State, Hippogriffe, Tilden, Bentley, Cleveland, Sweetheart, Wagstaff, Portland.

PASSED DOWN—Props St. Joseph, F. Kelley and consort; barks W. Jones, H. Merritt; schrs Reeciss, James Norris, Light Guard, Brightie.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Amazon, Fletcher and consort, Scott; bark Naiad; schrs F. Crawford, Standart, E. T. Judd, C. B. Jones.

PASSED UP—Prop Java; schr C. Amsden.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 16.—Business on this end of the canal is generally very brisk during the present month, but is far from being so at present. The steamer Last Chance arrived yesterday towing two light barges here, to be loaded with lumber for the Copperas Creek dam. Nothing arrived to-day.

The canal-boat Montauk, from Lockport, with a light load of flour for Peru, dropped down. Nothing passed into the canal yesterday or to-day.

The canal-boats, Montauk, with flour for LaSalle and Peru, the Traveller, from Lemont, with rough stone here to be transferred to barges for the Copperas Creek dam, and the schr Mechanic from Chicago, light for New Orleans, all passed out of the canal.

Eight feet of water on the miter-sill of Lock No. 15. A heavy rain fell last night, and a slight rise of the river may be expected.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—ARRIVED—Gypsey Queen, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; prop White, Henry, 3,600 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,400 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 300 brls flour, 43,200 lbs meal; Romeo, 3,500 bu corn; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; Onondaga, Morris, 7,000 bu oats, 12,100 lbs seed; Cayuga, Lockport, 7,500 bu oats; Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; Sligo, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Charles Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 82 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 89 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 77 yds stone; Florence Boyer, Lemont, 89 yds stone.

CLEARED—Atlantic, Morris, 11 tons coal, 400 bu potatoes; Wave, Morris; W. T. Rockwood, LaSalle, 91,835 ft lumber, 33,200 lath; prop J. L. Alexander, 44,912 ft lumber; Henry, LaSalle, 10,889 ft lumber, 400 lath, 162,520 shingles; prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 25 m lumber, 9 m lath, 300 m shingles, 86 kegs nails; Messenger, Wilmington, 51,900 ft lumber, 10 m lath, 25 m shingles; Colonel Taylor, Wilmington, 65 m lumber, 35 m lath, 75 m shingles; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 112 brls salt; Charles Steel, Willow Springs; prop South Shore, Summit; Advance, Lemont; Phoenix, Lockport, 52,779 ft lumber.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Evening.—ARRIVED—Prop Warren, from Lemont, 35 yds stone; A. Woolson, Morris, 6,150 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 6,200 bu corn; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Sunrise, Joliet, 93,300 ft lumber, 8 m lath; Georgia, Seneca, light; Nautilus, 150 brls salt, LaSalle, 50 brls salt for Utica; Ontario, Joliet, 81,331 ft lumber, 100 m shingles, 9 m lath.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WEDNESDAY, LASALLE-ST., ON car going west. Please be at Exposition Saturday, at 4 o'clock, or write so I will get it Saturday. FRIEND.

PERSONAL—TO S. SMITH: YOUR NOTE RECEIVED, and I shall depend upon your word, rain or shine; umbrellas are cheap. P. JONES.

PERSONAL—W. V. K.—THE ENVELOPE WAS intended for the lady in your company. Come to the address any day at 12 m.

PERSONAL—AT McVICKER'S THEATRE THURSDAY night. Address L 13, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lots immediately adjoining the south city limits, fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.) and on Grand and Oakwood boulevards, at low prices, and on remarkably easy terms. This property lies high and is very attractive. For improvement nothing more available can be found, while for investment no property offers greater security, with the certainty of large profits in the early future. Now is the best time to buy, while the prices are low. The spring will undoubtedly witness a large advance over present prices, as extensive improvements will then be made. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 8 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$250 TO $650—EASY TERMS AND perfect title. I have lots on Hoyne, Wilmot, Oakley and several other streets at above prices; a part of these lots are only one and two blocks from the horse-cars; by saving a few dollars each month you can pay for one of these lots and have a home of your own. Call and let us go with you and see our property. I can give you a great bargain. G. B. GRIFFIN, 120 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Will take savings books for first payment, and advance some money on them. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new brick house, No. 606 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $5 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS!—NEAR SOUTH PARK, 48 lots on Pavilion boulevard (Fifty-fifth-st.) now being PAVED AND SEWERED, $1,250 each; $100 cash, balance $20 per month.

50 lots just back of boulevard; or Fifty-sixth-st., between Wallace and Stewart-avs., only $500 each; $50 cash, balance monthly payments of $10. Cars within one block.

Fine improvements are now being made on this land, and we offer good bargains. Call and get a plat. WARNER & RIGDON, 109 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON Michigan-av., and two on Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., at $65 per foot cash, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 166 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FEW DESIRABLE houses and lots on monthly payments. Examine our lists. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN WEST DIVIsion, within half a block of street cars; gas, water, and sewer on premises. Removal from the city the cause for selling. A rare chance to make money. Address Q 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN THIRTYfirst and Thirty-second-sts.—New two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; a bargain; if desired, a South Side lot will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ASHLEY-ST.—A NUMBER OF LOTS on this street, between Robey and Hoyne-sts., for sale cheap and on easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—FOUR LOTS, BEING 100 feet on Lake-av. by 200 feet deep, on Lake-av., near Forty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—4 LOTS SOUTHEAST corner of Fulton and California-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—41 FEET ON THE SOUTHeast of Taylor-st. and Western-av. Inquire of S. J. COYNE, Druggist, 479 West Indiana-st., corner Robey.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—AN INSIDE corner lot, 130x167½, with building 60x100, three stories and basement. Will take an improved farm as part of first payment; balance long time at 8 per cent. Address T 51, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET ON MADISON-AV., RUNning through to Thompkins-place, at Fifty-fourth-st. A desirable building lot at $20 per foot less than ruling prices. G. B. GRIFFIN, 120 Madison-st., cor. Clark.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.: 40, 80, or 160 acres in Section 11, 38, 12, on line of C., D. & Vincennes Railroad.
80 or 160 acres n. w. ¼ Section 15, 38, 12.
80 or 160 acres n. w. ¼ Sec. 8, 37, 13.
40 or 20 acres in s. w. ¼ Section 29, 39, 12, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, adjoining Clyde.
Any of the above on easy terms and low prices.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN A BODY, ON FIFTYeighth-st., for $250 each, if taken together; one block from station, 16 trains per day, fare 8 cents; Englewood schools, churches, and society; high and dry, good title and abstract, and wholesale prices. Also, a half acre, same locality, for $1,600. Good terms. Come and see this property. G. B. GRIFFIN, 120 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE WHO WISH TO BUY houses or lots, acres, or blocks in Evanston or North Evanston at better figures, and on longer time than any other party offers, call or send to 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, for poster. O. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and 2 lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ANY PART OF 70 acres at Washington Heights, on Western-av; also, 100 feet corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 8 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages will be completed within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WASHINGTON HEIGHTS lots, 2 blocks from 3 depots, high and dry, shade trees; perfect title, no incumbrance; price $175 to $300; $10 down, $5 monthly; free building material to those taking cash. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $250 down and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—AN ELEGANT LARGE house; everything is new and first-class in every respect, and plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of J. O. BRYANT, southeast cor. State and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES at Desplaines, $1,500; $300 down, $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NEAR SOUTH ENGLEwood for sale at a great bargain. Parties about investing in real estate will do well to look at this before purchasing elsewhere. L. N. SAWYER, Room 10, 162 Dearborn-st. Also, several choice building lots, and several cottages on large lots, most desirable location near Chicago, convenient to three lines of railroad, cheap, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOME CHOICE acre property, for an improved farm and city property. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT FORTY-FIFTH-ST. and east of Halsted; splendid for subdivision; offered for one week. Room 67, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 54 FINE building lots, $200 to $250 each, payable in monthly instalments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESIDENCE AND LOT ON the North Side worth at a cash valuation $10,000. House must be in good location, have two stories and basement, and about ten rooms; stone front preferred. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD RESIDENCE on the South or West Sides, worth about $5,000 to $8,000, with little, if any, incumbrance. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

WANTED—IMPROVED BUSINESS OR RESIdence property worth $150,000; will give good property, assume incumbrance, and pay cash. B. F. HEAD, 161 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—ON NORTH SIDE, EAST OF CLARKst., lot about 100 feet front, near the lake. Must be a bargain. Can pay cash and assume incumbrance. Give full description of size, location, and price, and address R 81, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing, at 172 and 174 South Clark-st., upstairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and work given.

SINGER MACHINES AHEAD AT THE EXPOSItion. Office 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FINANCIAL.

A LADY WISHES TO BORROW $100 FOR FOUR months on $2,000 worth of collateral security. Please state percentage wanted, and address T 52, Tribune office.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of secured notes having short time to run, and for loans for 30, 60, or 90 days. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, houses on leased land, pianos, diamonds, and other collateral, at No. 142 South Clark-st., Room 5. K. WINNE.

$3,500 WANTED FOR 3 OR 4 YEARS. REAL estate security worth $15,000, first mortgage. Address Z 90, Tribune office.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, ON IMproved inside city real estate, to be worth at least $20,000. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Room 15 Kendall Block.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ALEXANDER McLEAN, NATIVE OF INVERNESS, Scotland, aged 45, late of Eagle Lake City, Texas, last heard of at Chicago in 1864. Send address without delay to OTTO BERLINER, General Agency and Inquiry Office, 78 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne, Australia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT BUSINESS CHANCE—$12,000, ½ cash, and real estate, will secure an interest in a desirable manufacturing business established in this city; article staple; profits large; no competition. An expert business man to travel, preferred, will receive liberal salary. None need reply without the amount of cash required. Address, with name and references, L 2, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—50-CENT SAMPLES FREE. Men and women in every town and neighborhood can make $30 to $70 a week. We mean business, and want nothing to do with those who do not. Parties looking for a permanent, money-making business can send 10c for papers and 50c sample. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

A SALOON, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES, FOR sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 164 Ashland-av., corner of Indiana-st., or 252 East Randolph-st., near Market. TERRANCE WHITNEY.

A HOTEL FOR SALE ON THE WEST SIDE, DOing a good business. For particulars, address T 76, Tribune office.

A GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR sale cheap. Owner wants to leave town. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—DRUG STORE WORTH $2,000. Good business; will sell for $1,200 if taken at once. Inquire at 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

A PACKING-HOUSE IN BEST LOCATION IN CITY fitted with everything to cut and cure 300 hogs in summer, and 400 hogs in winter per day. Large retail trade connected. Will be sold low for part cash, balance on time. Address L 97, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE FOR HALF ITS VALue, on account of sickness; doing a good business on West Side. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9½. MATHISON & CO.

BOARDING-HOUSE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, accommodating from twenty-five to thirty-five first-class boarders, doing a good business, near Post-Office. Address Post-Office Box 265.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE. BEST LOCATION on South Side; good reasons for selling. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

FOR A JEWELER OR SILVERSMITH A NEAT shop, with tools, stock, show-cases, and good will of the business, only $150 cash; good reasons for selling out. Inquire at 61 South Clark-st., basement.

I HAVE A COMPLETELY FITTED-UP PACKINGhouse, suitable for handling 300 hogs per day, and also adapted for doing an extensive business in curing and smoking hams or other meats. Can offer great inducements to gentleman with some means to join me in operating same. Address L 9, Tribune office, with real name, stating where interview may be had.

MEAT MARKET—ONE OF THE BEST FITTED up markets in the city; fixtures for sale cheap; location one of the best to do a good trade. Call and see it, corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE, CHEAP; GOOD LOcation; West Side. Fixtures first-class; trade established; also express wagon, $40. S. A. BAKER, 50 East Erie-st.

ONE OF THE FINEST OPPORTUNITIES EVER offered, a coffee, oyster, and dining-room, well established, doing a good business, close to depot; parties going away; will sell cheap. 89 North Wells-st., near corner Kinzie.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness for sale cheap; small capital required. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

PRODUCE SHIPPING BUSINESS FOR SALE, A few miles from Chicago, on two lines of railway; no competition; fixtures and all utensils for $100; a rare chance for a man with small capital. Address J. GORDON, Room 53, 125 South Clark-st.

STOCK OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER and confectionery in a flourishing town of 15,000 inhabitants, doing a cash business of $10,000 a year. Terms easy. Inquire of SHANNON & CANFIELD, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

THE BEST BARGAIN FOR PERSONS WITH small or large capital, wishing to invest in any kind of business, can be had at 199 East Randolph-st., where a fine collection of city, suburban, and country, improved and unimproved property is also for sale at low rates. B. J. NOCKIN.

WE ARE SELLING GOOD BUSINESS CHANCES every day for cash and good property. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

$700—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN—DININGroom well furnished, kitchen well supplied, 12 rooms over head, 11 furnished compartments, and occupied with well paying boarders; rent very low; experience not necessary to run the place; will make money the year round. If you would secure the best ever offered in Chicago call early this morning. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

$20,000—A GOOD, RELIABLE BUSINESS man with the above amount of capital wishing to engage in the real estate business with one of the best firms in the city, having several years' experience, who have a large amount of property bought at very low prices, can learn of such an opportunity by addressing or calling upon LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, 181 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. MISS FORSYTH.

587 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, en suite or single; day board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH board. Accommodations first-class. Reference required.

733 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRSTst.—A pleasant furnished room, with good board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

871 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front rooms; also, rooms for single gentlemen with board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A LARGE AND PLEASANT alcove room to rent, with board. Also, two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

1023 WABASH-AV.—ROOM TO RENT, WITH board, to gentlemen.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a small private family.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTHst. Pleasant rooms, with board. References exchanged.

DREXEL BOULEVARD—UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms and board for two. Near steam and horse cars. $8 per week. Address L, 98 Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—First-class family hotel; suites of rooms with bath and closets, unfurnished, to rent; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

PARTIES WISHING BOARD WILL FIND a complete registry of accommodations, terms, &c., of board in all parts of the city at Boarding House Bureau, 128 LaSalle-st.

West Side.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with all modern improvements and first-class board; also day board.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—JOHNSTONE House. Light and airy rooms with board, $6 per week; table board $4.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS and board. Respectable family and pleasant neighborhood. Table board at $4 per week.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant rooms. Also one single room.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with two large rooms, well furnished, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives. Also, single room.

434 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board, for man and wife, or gents, at reasonable terms.

534 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO LARGE UNFURnished rooms to rent, with or without board, opposite Union Park. Terms reasonable.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY NICE SUITE of furnished rooms to rent, with board. First-class brick house. Terms moderate.

695 WEST MADISON STREET—NICELY FURnished parlor, newly papered and painted, for gentleman and wife; also rooms en suite or single for gentlemen and wives with first-class well cooked board. Very reasonable to those likely to be permanent. Pleasant, quiet, safe, orderly, home-like place. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. House contains all modern improvements.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island Depot. First-class in every particular. Permanent and day boarders solicited.

NEW HOTEL—PARKER HOUSE, MADISON AND Halsted-sts. Terms $2 per day; board and room $7 to $10 per week; day-board, $5; tickets good for 21 meals, $5. A few large rooms, suitable for families, reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

TO TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one large, nicely-furnished room to rent, with board, where everything is first-class. Address J 51, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, on the North Side; terms must be reasonable and place permanent. Address J 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON North Side. Will furnish. Address P. O. Box 886, Chicago P. O.

BOARD—A WIDOW LADY WITH YOUNG CHILD wishes board in a private family, who have no other boarders; will furnish room and pay from $10 to $12 a week for room and fire. Best reference given and desired. Address by letter only MRS. C., 793 West Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF NINE OR ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and bath-room, with furnace, east of State-st., between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth. Address or call at 1155 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FARM IN THE STATE of Illinois for a term of years; good references furnished. Address 160 Sedgwick-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, on West Side, within two miles of Court-House, by a family without children. References given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, R 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, in a good neighborhood, north of Twenty-second-st., by a small family. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE BETWEEN THIRty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., east of Boulevard, for family of two; will pay $40 per month. Party responsible. Address for five days, T 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL TAKE A 2 YEARS' lease of a store and dwelling as first payment on a choice cottage and lot worth $4,000; balance very easy. Address U 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A house, for four adults; South Side, east of State-st. References first-class. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 or 10 rooms, in central location; small family; no children, good pay; or 5 furnished rooms on first floor, suitable for housekeeping, wanted immediately. Address E. C. COLE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, near West Side Depot. Apply at 31 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF FIRST FLOOR and cellar on South Water-st. Address PRODUCE COMMISSION, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 763 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-story and basement, 13 rooms, bath-room, laundry, and all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Cass-st., containing 10 rooms, with modern improvements, near corner Indiana-st. Apply to MEAD & COE, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FIVE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses; 10 rooms each, with all modern improvements; brick barns; situate on Macalester-place, fronting south on Vernon Park. For terms apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH 9 ROOMS, and all conveniences, one block from horse cars, on Thirty-eighth-st.; rent low. Address W 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A boarding house with furniture almost new; credit given for part of purchase money; house now paying a profit of $500 per month; continued illness only reason for selling. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Cottage Grove-av. Address Q 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms; $25 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., office 14.

TO RENT—SIX NEW 2-STORY HOUSES ON CORner of Buddan and Thirtieth-sts., $20 per month.
A furnished 2-story and basement stone-front house, on Wabash-av.; piano, library, etc.
HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—273 PARK-AV.—$75 PER MONTH, TWO-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, mantels, furnace, gas fixtures, etc., also good barn. Inquire on premises or at 47 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES, ROOMS, AND stores, in different parts of the city; examine our list. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 151 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—TWO HOUSES ON CALUMET-AV., just north of Twenty-ninth-st., east front. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, and range, on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NEW COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, PANTRY, basement, water, etc., $18 per month. Also 5 rooms, water, etc., with use of barn, $12 per month. Apply on premises, 838 Second-st., near Robey.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, 71 NORTH CURtis-st., suitable for two families or good boarding-house; $50 per month. A. PATTERSON, 147 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—84 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MADISON, 7 rooms; rooms at 45 South Green-st. For terms, call at 618 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, IN REAR OF 425 Superior-st.; rent $16 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 7 OR 8 ROOMS, GRAINED and newly painted; good barn; West Side; cheap. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS—SINGLE cottage, $15; upper part of double cottage, $16; six rooms each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone-front house on Superior-st., just east of Pine-st., 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, furnace, range, etc., to be rented with or without barn. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on West Washington-st., near Ada-st., 15 rooms, all the modern improvements; rent $1,500 per year; some furniture for sale, all in perfect order. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE TWO-STORY AND basement brick; furnace, hot and cold water; barn; also two-story frame; rent reasonable; both near Lincoln Park and cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 50 and 52 Fourth-av., suitable for engine and boiler for manufacturing business; elegant location; also second and third stories, containing 24 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, with all the conveniences of every kind; will rent part or all cheap to a first-class tenant; this house is new. Apply on the premises to Mr. BASSETT, or to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st.; near Sherman. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOR dry goods or groceries; dwelling above. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—ONE SIDE (OR LESS) OF A NEW AND well adapted store for State-st. trade; ladies' goods preferred; best location and rent low. Address T 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, A ROOM 60X100 on the first floor, suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Address T 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING-FLATS IN the beautiful new Pierce Block, corner of Randolph and Sangamon-sts.; these are the most commodious of the character in the city, and most conveniently central; possession given about Nov. 1. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st. East of Rush-st. bridge. These lots being in the heart of the city, very deep, 500 feet river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone-yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH ARTIST wanted to rent well-arranged gallery in country town. Rent reasonable. Good references required. Address G. A. HANCHET, Newark, Ill.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT CHILdren, a nicely furnished front room and bedroom, with privilege of kitchen and dining-room. Apply at 142 Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM on fourth floor of a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or an office; rent only $12. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE SUNNY PARLOR; ALSO, one large chamber; moderate terms. 409 Randolph-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR AND A FRONT suite in a brick house, 74 Twenty-sixth-st., four doors east of Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, 85 Dearborn-st.; charges very reasonable.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien Hotel, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $10 AND $12 each. 243 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE, for ladies. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, OR ONE SQUARE room, furnished or unfurnished, hot and cold water, at 13 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, SEVERAL UNFURnished rooms with full view of the lake. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at 28 Congress-st. before 10 a. m., or at the French Consulate, 136 LaSalle-st., from 11 to 2.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, UNfurnished alcove rooms, to gents or ladies with reference, up two flights; very nice and convenient. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, ONE BLOCK FROM Union Park, suitable for housekeeping. 645 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR double, in public block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts.; entrance 69 South Halsted-st., Room 8.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY PERSONS HAVING HORSES OR BUGGIES that they wish sold for cash at their real value can find a reasonable market and energetic men to make the change for them, at 261 and 263 State-st. The demand has been very good with us for the past week. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND buggies; also a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply at J. WILDEY, 45 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BIG WORK HORSE, 1,300 pounds, 6 years old, and sound. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT 290 SOUTH CANAL-ST., ONE OPEN buggy, very cheap. Must be sold, owner going to Europe. Call to-morrow morning if you want a bargain.

FOR SALE—A NOBBY SPAN OF DAPPLED, DARK cream horses, young, sound, equally matched, good shape, and gentle; just the thing for coupe or carriage; a bargain. Inquire of G. W. KNOX, 32 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., or 124 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—A WHITE MARE, FAST DRIVER, stylish and gentle; also nearly new first-class buggy and harness. H. R. GATES, 90 East Madison-st., Room 4.

HORSES WANTED—HEAVY DRAFT AND A FEW good road-horses will be bought at SHUHLER & CLARK'S Sale Stable, 192 State-st.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $600 to $1,000. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12.

TROTTER FOR SALE—5-YEAR OLD, ETHAN ALlen colt, and a very fine and light shifting-top road-wagon, only run 2 months; new single harness of the best stock, whip, robe, blankets; everything complete; the horse is dark bay, 15 hands; never been trained; can trot to pole in 2:50; will sell cheap. Call from 10 to 2 at Mr. HATCH'S stable, 690 West Lake-st.

$40 WILL BUY A HEAVY EXPRESS WAGON IN running order. Meat-market for sale, cheap. S. A. BAKER, 50 East Erie-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A GOOD-TONED PIANO, IN PERfect order, for $115; one melodeon, very cheap, at 618 Butterfield-st., corner Twenty-seventh. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, VERY cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 82 South Clark-st.

I WILL SELL MY PIANO WITH STOOL AND cover for $230; cost $550 a few weeks ago. This is a rare chance to secure a bargain. 155 Desplaines-st.

PIANO TO RENT — ONLY $5 PER MONTH — A serviceable, plain instrument, suitable for learners to practice on. 217 Maxwell-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CHEST OF CARPENters' tools, horse, buggy, and harness, and other effects, will be sold at auction at 62 South Canal-st. on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 9:30 a. m., under chattel mortgage.

FOR SALE—HOTEL RANGE, SEVEN FEET long, boiler, silver-plated ware, dining-tables and chairs, and everything contained in first-class restaurant. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 NEW BILLIARD-TABLES and fixtures at 505 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE SET OF SECONDhand tinner's tools at 364 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN DRUG clerk. Apply to McPHERSON & CO., 162 Washington-st., Druggist Agency.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER in a receiving and shipping commission house, immediately. None need apply unless thoroughly competent. Address, with references, ALPHA, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, COMPETENT man, a first-class penman and bookkeeper, who will work cheap this winter. Address, with price and particulars, U 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MOROCCO WORKman to work at silverware and jewelry boxes. Call at 363 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COATMAKERS TO GO INTO THE country. Inquire at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 71 and 73 Market-st., between 9 and 10 to-day.

WANTED—A MAN TO BUILD CARRIAGE-TOPS. None but first-class workmen need apply. Inquire at 786 Indiana-av.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD CABINETMAKERS. APply at 25 Cork-st., near Ruben and Fourth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER. W. GRANT, 172 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STAIR-BUILDERS AND one rail-moulder, at 304 Arnold-st. W. WARREN.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BARBERS AT VALADAU'S, No. 270 State-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARPENTERS ON LAKE-AV., first three brick houses south of Thirty-fifth-st. Good mechanics; none other need apply. G. L. DANLY & SON.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANDY-MAKER. C. MARINESI, 125 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 3 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A BARBER AT 406 SOUTH CANAL-ST. THOMAS A. GILMORE.

WANTED—SIX COAT-MAKERS TO GO TO THE country. Good wages. Apply at BIDDLE & BOYD'S, 274 East Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN, TO WORK about house, wait at table, &c.; one who can board himself. Apply to CROSSMAN & CO., Office 414 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan and Indiana; 25 coal-miners. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 295 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY ABOUT 17 OR 18. Apply at 29 Meridian-st., corner Union, in basement.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WHO UNderstands the crockery trade. Apply to D. HERMAN LOMER, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FLORIST, WHO understands his business, and can afford to work faithfully for $25 and board a month; must be willing to do anything. Steady place for right man. Apply, with references, to H. A. JACKSON, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobaccos, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL goods, with or without experience; will pay largely. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 123 Clark-st., Room 23.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family (Swede or German preferred). Apply at house, No. 161 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 1022 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron in a small family. City references required. Apply immediately at 1303 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 445 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—SMART GIRL TO ATTEND BABY AND do other light work around house. Apply at 644 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL child during the day. Call, with reference, at 21 Morgan-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AT HOWE & CO.'S, 89 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR EVANSTON—WE WILL PAY full wages to a competent German or Norwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Good references required. Apply to GILBERT & BREGA, 162 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK IMMEDIATELY in small private family. Apply at 2236 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork and cooking, at 840 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, IMMEDIATEly; one who understands her business. 797 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM GIRLS TO GO to the country. Call early, at 136 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 296 ILLINOIS-ST.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 35 Forest-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR GENeral housework in family of three, either Swede, German, or Norwegian. 714 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, KITCHEN woman, and washerwoman at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and LaSalle-sts., immediately.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A LADY TO MAKE INFANT'S CLOTHing. Address, with references, L 10, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMAN TO PICK CURLED HAIR, that has room and convenience at her home to do it. A B., Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET, EAST FRONT, CORner Forty-first-st. and Michigan-av. 141 feet, west front, corner Fortieth-st. and Wabash-av. 214 feet, north front, on East Madison-st., near Franklin. 20 acres at Washington Heights, on the ridge; Chicago & Danville Railroad graded through the west part of it; 10 acres all on the ridge, and covered with fine, large oak trees; fronting on macadamized road, and platted into lots. Also, a fine new cottage at South Englewood. Part of this will be exchanged for a good stock farm, and part for good improved city property. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 203 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST FITTEDup saloons and billiard halls in the city, on one of the best streets on South Side; fine stock of liquors, wines, and cigars; will exchange for one-half cash and balance in real estate, in or out the city; price of saloon very low. Inquire of S. M. RICHARDS, Agent, 175 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE CORNER 267 FEET deep, on South Side, only partially improved, renting for $250 per month. Price $50,000, including $25,000 for an acre tract clear of incumbrance. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 133 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ACRE TRACT ON HALSTEDst., South Englewood, price $25,000, clear of incumbrance, for residence on South Side. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, PRICE $25,000, no incumbrance, for property in Chicago. Would assume small incumbrance. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT TO TRADE SOME GOOD suburban real estate for a good, clean stock of merchandise. Address L 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, worth $320,000, incumbrance $100,000, to exchange for acre-property or a good farm; also, a 60-acre improved farm in Minnesota to exchange for property in city. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS 50x160 FEET, NEAR two depots, in Washington Heights, for work horses. F. KORF, 1004 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE-STORY MARBLE-FRONT house on Ashland-av. The equity in this very desirable property will be exchanged for house and lot or other good property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN LOT OR lots for furniture, gold watch, or remnant stock of goods. Call or address 162 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $2,000 WORTH OF GAS fixtures, for vacant lot or small house and lot. HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—TO TRADE A NEW $65 BLEES SEWing-machine for a double-barrel shot-gun. Send address to P. O. Box 396, City.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—INSIDE CITY LOTS for good horse and buggy. Call at office of Chicago Boarding-House Bureau, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM IN EXCHANGE for an interest in a valuable process (secured by U.S. letters patent) by which green lumber can be directly seasoned, &c. Fortunes await the development of this matter in the ensuing spring. Particulars on application to CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., near State, Room 6, second floor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 293 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 10 MAGNOLIA HARD COAL stove, suitable for parlor, office, or store, only $30, with sound zinc and pipe. Call at Room 2, over 245 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

PARTIES MAKING DISPOSITION OF HOUSEhold furniture of any kind, or of any kind of merchandise, will do well by calling on OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs—surpasses all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office and store; occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices, $25 to $110. N. B.—The new Empire Office Desk now ready—the necessity of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 293 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNITURE AND CARpets for parlor, bed-room, and kitchen. Parties having any or all of the above, or piano, to rent till spring to honest, careful person, address E 25, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH $25,000 or $50,000 to go into a manufacturing business that will bear the closest examination. None but those with the means and meaning business need apply. Address T 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN in a long established real estate office. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Rooms 9 and 11.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CAPITAL, IN A commission business that will bear inspection. Address HORACE CLARK, 153 East Randolph-st., upstairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, PAYING wholesale business; sales and profits large; $3,000 to $4,000 needed. Only those having the cash and mean business need answer. Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME FIRST-CLASS wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, bill or entry clerk; grocery business preferred; having had 5 years' experience; is a young man of steady habits; best of references given. Address L. M., 3 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—AS bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or any position requiring a good penman; can give good references. Address T 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail hardware house, by a young man having considerable experience in the retail trade; best of references given. Address T 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or salesman, by an active young man of business experience; satisfactory references furnished. Address T 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good address, who can act either as assistant in an office or dry goods clerk; best references; salary moderate. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 24 years of age; has had 4 years' experience in the wholesale grocery business; understands bookkeeping, receiving or shipping; would like a permanent situation where he can work himself up; out of the city preferred. Address GROCER, P. O. Box 14, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined by a thorough accountant; posting, adjusting, etc., attended to evenings or daytime. Address A. BRASHER, Room 1, 253 Lake-st., corner Market.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXperience in the tobacco business wishes to take charge of a branch cigar-store, or make satisfactory arrangements with a wholesale house in this line. Satisfactory references given. Address T 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS store in this city, by a young man (Scandinavian); has had 6 years' experience; can give good city reference. Address K 25, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, one as traveling agent, the other as assistant bookkeeper. Address L 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education, some experience, and average capacity, in some wholesale house. Can offer good references, and would be willing to start low in a good house. Address L 96, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, COMpetent tinsmith, one who can give the best of references; country preferred. Address L. D. WYNN, Sterling, Ill., Box 301.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ENGIneer and machinist, to run a stationary or elevating engine. Can give good references. Address or call on ENGINEER, at 153½ West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UPHOLSTERER IN the country; a hand on parlor work. Apply at 157 Indiana-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—TO RUN ENGINE; CAN do all repairing, or make himself useful. Address L 11, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a sober and industrious young man; good driver, and willing to make himself generally useful. City references. Address L 94, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter in a wholesale grocery store; has had five years' experience in grocery business. Best references. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF LITerary ability, who has had experience as a writer, desires an engagement as editor or assistant editor in connection with a live and enterprising newspaper. Can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address 169 South Wood-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY, BY A MAN and wife, without children, in the country or in Chicago. Best of references can be given. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business habits, has a thorough knowledge of advertising, and can write reading notices; is a good salesman and excellent penman; best of references given; salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILLing to work cheap at anything; can speak German. Please address F A F, 265 South Clark-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE and steady Norwegian girls, to work together in a private family. Call at 72 Hunt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MEAT OR PASTRY cook by a competent woman. Address Q 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do second work or waiting in a small family. Good references. Call at 529 Twenty-fifth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT GERMAN Protestant girl to do second-work and sewing in an American family on the North Side; no objections to Lake View. Call at 942 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 148 North Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, for general housework in a small private family; best of references given. Apply at 660 Arnold-st., up stairs, for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other as second girl, in a respectable private family; excellent references if required; would like to get places together. Call or address for 2 days, 405 Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small family, the other for second-work, or would take full charge of a baby. Have no objections to any part of the city or Evanston. Best of city references. Call for two days at 511 South Clark-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUStomed to running heavy sewing machine in Eastern shoe factory; or would take care of children. Call or address A. H. COLE, 297 West Randolph-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS housekeeper in a gentleman's house; one child no objection. Inquire of MRS. BRISS, 329 State-st., or address R 74, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN WISHES TO do washing, sewing, or to wait on sick, at 575 West Taylor-st., corner of Laflin.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY EVENING, AT MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., a sum of money which the owner can have by calling at our office and proving property. WELLS, FRENCH & CO., Hawley Building.

LOST—DARK BAY MARE, LONG BUSHY TAIL, walks stiff. Finder will be rewarded by JOHN ATKINSON, 46 Canal or 1773 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A WHITE POINTER PUP, WITH LIVER ears and spots on his body, one the size of a dollar on the top of his back. I will give $20 if delivered to 31 Walnut-st. G. H. DEVAL.

LOST—GRAY MARE AND WAGON, GREEN BODY and red under carriage, last night from corner Indiana and Wells-sts. Finder please return to 126 South Halsted-st., corner Adams, and will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—EITHER ON STATE-ST. CAR, BETWEEN Harrison and Polk-sts., or on the street, getting on or off, a lady's pocketbook. Please leave at office of City Railway Co., corner State and Twentieth-sts., and receive $5 reward.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 6, A BAY HORSE, star in forehead, bunch on right fore leg, spavined on both hind legs, one white hind foot. $10 reward for return to corner of F. and Gage-sts., west of Halsted.

LOST—OCT. 13, A LADIES' CHAIN BRACELET, ON Madison-st., between Green and Clinton. The finder will receive $25 reward by leaving it at 54 West Madison.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF OCT. 16, BEtween 9 and 10, going from the corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-st. and State and Madison, 3 long black plumes, marked $4, $5, and $5.50. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the grand boy who lost them. W. T. SMITH, care of D. B. Fisk & Co.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE FRONT OF the Exposition Building, on Thursday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a horse and buggy, as described: Bay horse, 15 hands high, with little white star on forehead and weight about 1,100 lbs. Top-buggy, painted black, round-corners, blue lining with little yellow stripe on gearing. Whoever will bring the same to the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, 10 North Jefferson-st., will be liberally rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY HORSE from Fifty-first and Halsted-sts.; heavy black mane and tail; all 4 feet dark bay; lost on the 14th; diamond star in forehead; 3 or 4 scars on the left hindquarter; $25 will be paid for the return of such, and $100 for the apprehension of the thief, by calling at 597 Wentworth-av. E. BENNETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having an business at present and sufficient capital to advance on consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 2664 P. O., New York City.

CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND WATCHES, old gold, silver, fire-arms, clothing, and all goods of value. BARTLETT, 248 East Madison-st.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKS AT AUCTION this evening, at 195 East Randolph-st., two doors from Fifth-av. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD wages? Call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

GREAT EXCITEMENT—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. New and surprising. Wore strictly private, but now public for the first time to-night. Room 16, Kentucky Block, corner Clark and Adams-sts., doors open at 7 p. m.; close at 9 p. m. Tickets 25c. Be happy.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRIZES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 45 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4231, New York.

PULMONIC WAFERS FOR COUGHS. — THE pleasantest and surest remedy in the world; 15 cents a box. Sent to any address. C. J. VREDENBURGH, 10 Western-av.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES AN INTEREST with some party that has facilities for selling and introducing in this market a good and cheap wool mattress. S H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A STOCK OF GOODS for part cash and part unincumbered real estate. Address E 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL-SIZE WASHINGTON PRESS, second-hand; must be cheap. Address HAND PRESS, Tribune office.

WANTED — THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO sell either on commission or salary some good, staple Chicago production on L. S. & M. S. R. R., as far east as Buffalo, and in the Oil Regions. J. R., Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW SETton-hole cutter, needle-threader, thimble, and other quick-selling articles. 90 East Madison-st., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and World, double map of the "Great Northwest," new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, frames, etc., etc. Send for circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago.

THE ELECTIONS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Gubernatorial contests. It was the Republican strength drawn off by the People's ticket that gave the Democrats a chance to slip in.

The vote of Governor in the State is extremely close, and may be decided either way by a majority under 500. The chances to-night are believed to be slightly in favor of Allen.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The figures made at midnight by both parties are exceedingly close. The heavy Republican loss in Ashtabula County is one of the things that reduces the majority claimed for Noyes to-day. The latest figure is to the effect that the Democratic gain in the ten or eleven counties, which have only been heard from through rumors, will not have to be so large as the average gain in the other counties to elect Allen by a small majority. If Allen should be elected by a majority of less than 500, there will still be doubt on the balance of the State ticket. The meagre returns on the other State officers indicate that the Republican candidate for Governor ran a little behind his ticket.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 16.—The result on Governor is still in doubt at 12 p. m. The Republicans are more confident, claiming the election of Noyes by 1,500 majority or more. At the Democratic headquarters, where they claim to have reports from all the counties but Mahoning, Paulding, Huron, and Mercer, Allen's election is claimed by a majority of 1,000 or thereabouts.

Ashtabula County gives Noyes, 3,034; Allen, 968. Republican loss, 1,682.

Franklin County officially gives Allen a majority of 2,297, a Democratic gain of about 200.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 16—10:30 a. m.—The State ticket is still in doubt, with chances favoring the Democrats by some small majority. The Senate and House will stand about fifteen Democratic majority on joint ballot.

DAYTON, O., Oct. 16.—The official count of Montgomery County gives Allen 362 majority, 20 less than previously reported.

COMMENTS OF THE CINCINNATI PRESS.

From the Cincinnati Commercial (Independent), Oct. 16.

THE RESULT IN OHIO, AND HOW IT HAPPENED.

Perhaps the official returns will be required to determine whether Allen or Noyes is elected Governor of Ohio, but the chances seem in favor of Allen, who has been a man of destiny in close votes, having but one majority, it may be remembered, when first elected to Congress. We presume the Sage of Ross has been chosen to appoint Notaries Public, and pardon from the Penitentiary repentant sinners blessed with friends. The situation is a pleasant one for a statesman who has little ambition to do much, and to whom an official pedestal is an agreeable lounging place.

The re-election of Thurman to the Senate has been secured. That is not an unmixed misfortune, for Thurman is a Senator of integrity, and it may do the swarm of carpet-baggers good to continue him among them. There are too many unmitigated partisan Republicans in the Senate already. It is just as well that no more of the same sort are to be sent there. We should even have preferred the re-election of Thurman, if he had not made it a condition of his success that the Democratic party should succeed with him. He is the man responsible for the failure of the New York Convention in 1868 to nominate Chase, and for the fact that the Democratic party in Ohio was not this summer formally dissolved.

So Bourbonism seems to be making its appearance on the surface in Ohio as well as in France. The country will be curious about the happening of this thing. Certainly the situation is highly interesting, and events of far greater scope than those that have transpired are likely to come of it. Whether Noyes or Allen is declared winner by a few hundred votes, there is a Democratic victory. It is the old flag of the old party that has been advanced. The Democratic bugles will, therefore, be blown along the line, and there will be a grand rally. The claim will be made throughout the country that there is a great Democratic revival, and an effort will be made, which will probably succeed, to put the Democratic party into the other campaigns without any abatement of its pretensions to infallibility, and without any entangling alliances with disaffected Republicans, or reformers who seek to prepare the way for their work by the overthrow of the old organization.

A very careful study should be made of the returns of Tuesday's election, to see how far they will justify the assumptions of the Democracy. We already know that the vote was light, and that the usual aggregate will not be reached by many thousands. That fact alone seems to us to testify that there has not been a great revival of any sort.

Anybody's revival would have drawn to the polls an exceptionally large vote. Then if Allen is elected it is not by a majority, but by a plurality. Either the Liberal or the Temperance vote would have been sufficient to give Noyes so large a majority as the Republican party can count upon in the quiet off years; and, however the Liberal vote may be divided between the Republican and Democratic parties, when the strain comes, if it must come, that leaves but two lines of battle in the field, the Temperance prohibitionists are almost unanimous with the Republican as against the Democratic party.

Ohio has been ripe for the overthrow of the Republican ascendency, if the identity between Republicanism and Grantism were insisted upon, provided the penalty were not the return to power in National affairs of the Democratic party. Last year Charles Francis Adams would have carried Ohio by 40,000 majority, and Greeley could have carried the State with energetic and timely work. It has been the fortune of the old Allen faction, after a retirement of twenty years, to appropriate the results of a public dissatisfaction, indifferentism and confusion, and to gather the reputation of a victory beyond their actual strength. It is a spectacle as strange as that of the ascendency of the Bourbons in the Assembly of France and the evidence of a possibility that the Comte de Chambord may mount the throne of his ancestors. If Allen should be the first Democratic Governor since Medill—Chase, we suppose, will not count—we judge it is not likely that he would insist upon hoisting the white flag of the Bourbons over the State Capitol, though that emblem was a favorite with the Democracy in some quarters in 1863 and 1864. Even Chambord, we understand, would yield that flag to be Henri V.

Credit is due Thurman for sagacity in estimating the chances of this campaign. No man knew better than he that the Democracy, to the extent of their capacity, were concerned in the Credit-Mobilier and salary-grab, and in profligate schemes of public improvement; but he saw clearer than others the popular tendency to hold an Administration responsible even for crop failures and bad weather. And it must be confessed that the logic of the Republican party theory, that the President bestows peace and fruitfulness upon the land, is that, if there are scandals among Congressmen, and the murrain gets into the cattle, and the panic into the banks and the people, the Government is responsible. They who take the sword shall perish by the sword.

Last spring there were but slender prospects, according to ordinary observation, of a Democratic victory in Ohio this fall. Consultations were held among the leaders, and the favorite proposition was the abandonment of the Democratic party. Thurman would not yield that, but fought for the party-name and discipline, as one said who was there, "like a she-bear for her cubs." His persistent assertion was, that the dissatisfaction of the people with the Grant Administration would give the Democratic party the State. That was not enough, however; the Bourbons had a run of luck. The Republican State Convention dealt quietly but firmly with the spotted Congressmen, yet indorsed Grant, the double-pay President, who had approved the grab with his official signature that he might share the spoils. A square, fair resolution, denouncing all who had participated in the grab and other iniquities, would have given the people a cheering breath of fresh air, and made possible some degree of spirit in the contest. The Democracy had undeservedly the advantage in platforms. The panic came just in time to help them, and if, when the official votes are counted, Allen wins, he may thank Jay Cooke & Co. and the rest, whose wild enterprises and sudden discredit produced the loss of confidence that disturbed the financiers and alarmed the people.

One other thing here perhaps should not be omitted. There is a public sensitiveness in regard to profligacy in public affairs. The people have been greatly impressed by the constant exposures of corruption in high places—in Congress, in Legislatures; the evidence of the use of money to influence legislation become so common that there are many who seem to recognize it as a part of the regular course of the law-making business; the evidence of rapid and unwholesome accumulations in the service of the people, by the use in the market of official information and power; the evidence of cultivated extravagance for the benefit of party pets, the rewards of party service, or the expression of friendly approbation. The people have been stirred about these things as they have not been in a long time, and they are weary of the thrice-told tales of the war when they would have information and instruction upon current and practical matters. Out of this popular sensitiveness, it was not an injustice that Allen and Thurman should obtain some advantage, for neither of them has ever been accused of stealing anything, and both have fairly had about them the flavor of honest men.

There is no large harm done by the success of the Allen faction,—if Allen himself has won,—or the smaller measure of success of those ancients, if Thurman is the only heavy winner,—no harm done beyond the loss of the opportunity to better the political condition of the country by the removal of the Democratic party. The longer heads of the Republican party will not discover reason for discouragement in the Ohio election, for they could ask no better assurance of the perpetuation of their National power than the guarantee that there should be straight party fights for a period including the next Presidential campaign.

From the Cincinnati Gazette (Republican), Oct. 16.

ABOUT THE ELECTION.

So far as we can judge at this writing, the election in Ohio shows in both parties all the indifference that belongs to the "off year" in politics. The Democratic party has persevering voting qualities in the mass, which stand up better against general apathy, but its vote is far from a full one. A light vote always tells against the Republican party. This being the off year, was a time for general indulgence in diversions, such as prohibition parties, farmers' parties, people's parties, citizens' parties, and general scratching. These excursionists have no doubt enjoyed their diversions, but when they come to reason the net result they may conclude they have thrown themselves away.

And besides, there were Republican discontents which took occasion. The Republican party has been victorious so many times that it has not had an opposition strong enough to exercise its combative qualities, and so, like the sword of a certain knight, it has turned upon itself. The Credit Mobilier, which in its dividing the resources of the road among the managers was abominable, but which in the matter of participation by Congressmen—save the Government Director, Brooks—was a small affair, was made much of by Republican journals. The raising of Congressional salaries, although like former operations, was visited with the most merciless severity by Republican journals and conventions. We have taken a virtuous pride in magnifying the faults of our own party. And the doubling of the President's salary was far from a popular measure.

Two Democratic Congressmen took more Credit Mobilier stock than all the Republicans, and they held to it. One of them was Government Director, and the way he got the stock was virtually a compounding for the neglect of his duty to protect the public. The other had so large a quantity that it must have been got by a demand in the nature of blackmail. And a much larger proportion of Democrats than Republicans voted for the raised salary, and nearly all of them took the back pay. But the Republicans have cared but little for availing themselves of this plea, and have freely visited the offense on their own party in the most savage style. It was impossible that all this should not add to the usual indifference of the off year.

The result should be taken as a notice to Congress and the Administration that the lack of a healthy opposition party does not suspend the activity of the Republican mind, and that it is quite as severe a judge of its own party as of the Democratic. But it is no sign that the Republican party has any disposition to give way to the Democratic. We doubt if any rational man will suppose that the result this year is any sign that the Democratic party will carry the next election in this State. A Democratic success is invariably the end of extra parties of all sorts. Temperance, Sunday, People's, Citizens', and all other parties find in a short reign of Democracy sufficient force to combine all that is good against the common enemy.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic) Oct. 16.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

The voice of the Democracy of Ohio comes to us with a pleasing sound. Reports from fifty-two counties out of the eighty-eight in Ohio, show a Democratic gain of 12,000 votes. This ratio will elect Mr. Allen easily. The Legislature will have a Democratic majority of nineteen on joint ballot, with a working majority in both branches. The election of William Allen by a small majority is conceded at the Republican headquarters in Columbus. It will hardly be possible for the Republicans devoted to Addition and Silence in footing up election returns to permanently count Mr. Allen out of the Governorship, for the Legislative jury which will assemble next winter will be disposed to scrutinize their system of vote-keeping somewhat closely. We therefore pass the word along the line this morning that there has been a glorious Democratic victory in Ohio. It is the triumph of honesty. It is a tribute to public virtue and official purity paid by the people and emphasized by the odds against which we fought. It is a conquest of foes without and foes within. Our battle in Ohio has been the only election this fall which has commanded the attention of the whole country. It had been made by our opponents of the two classes named above a fight for the life and the permanence of the Democratic party. Immediately upon the nomination of our State ticket, which was the last in the field, and a "straight" ticket, the leaders of the Republican press and party said that if we succeeded in its election nothing but superhuman efforts on the part of the Republican party could prevent our success in the next Presidential election. We do not disagree with that statement of the case; and to the end of establishing its truth by the fact, let us, on the sunny side of a victory for which many of us dared not hope, simply pause like Paul at the Three Taverns, to thank God and take courage. We have been killing larger game than Noyes in this election. We have been building, or repairing for the future. A party whose beginning was foolishness and whose end is nothingness has been taught a useful lesson. The questions of the future, economic questions, the relations between monopolies and people, are questions on which the Democratic party alone can and will promote the cause of the people. There are questions which the last two weeks have lifted into prominence, questions which have entered and will remain in many thousand homes, which will presently absorb the notice of the whole country. We have convinced a majority of the people of Ohio that the Democratic party is worthy of their confidence. We have denounced dishonesty. We have pleaded on behalf of the people for public virtue, and a recognition of it by the people, and our plea has been cordially and nobly answered. Let us grapple with the dominant questions which are ahead of us as wisely and effectively as we have met the issues of this canvass. Only thus can we, or ought we to, keep the confidence of the people. The "Result," therefore, of the election is really still ahead of us, and will cover a larger field than Ohio. Last Tuesday opened the door to it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—Official returns show the following majorities in this city: Gordon, for Judge, 8,925; Mackey, for State Treasurer, 25,411; Elliott, for Sheriff, 18,447; Widmer, for City Treasurer, 20,638. Lamon's majority for Senator in the Third District, over Nagle, Democrat, is 864. The total vote on license is 78,740; majority in favor of the measure, 32,494.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—The total vote of this city was only 15,785 in the judicial election yesterday. McKinstry, Independent, for Supreme Court, has a majority over McKee, Democrat, of 1,184, and over Dwinnelle, Republican, 1,720. McKinstry carries Sacramento, San Jose, and Stockton by large majorities, and is elected by a large majority in the State, but the vote everywhere was light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—Returns indicate that the majority of McKinstry, for the Supreme Court, Independent People's party, is about 3,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Vote small. Pannel about 200 ahead of Sweeney in the Sweeney townships heard from. Three country townships to hear from, but will not change the result.

RELIGIOUS.

The Free Religious Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Free Religious Association assembled this morning at the Cooper Institute, O. B. Frothingham presiding.

Letters were read from Peter Cooper, William Lloyd Garrison and others, regretting their inability to attend.

"Science and Religion" was the general topic of the day, Mr. Edward L. Youmans being the first speaker. He was followed by the Rev. John Weiss, who spoke of the immense benefits derived from the researches of science, and said that science was not necessarily antagonistic to religion. "Give us," he added, "the light of knowledge and science, because every faculty of ours has a mouth which needs to be fed."

When Mr. Weiss had concluded, a clergyman asked permission to reply, and was informed by Mr. Frothingham that his associates had hired the hall for the purpose of expressing their views, and did not propose to listen to the suggestions or arguments of others.

The Rev. William Garrett was the next speaker. He believed that science, instead of warring against religion, was necessary to it. It puts God more plainly before us in the universe, and it tends to make the universe a unit, and also to make it more fully progressive. It also tends to make it more full of law and action.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick followed.

Antoinette Brown Blackwell spoke upon the natural religion. The Evangelical brethren would test Nature by the Bible; She would test the Bible by Nature. She believed that more could be learned of God and man in the study of the great and beautiful system of the adaptability of men and things than we could ever derive from any special revelation. The speaker argued at length in support of her position.

Presbyterian Synod of Illinois North.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois North met in this place this evening, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. E. C. Sickles, of Dixon. The Rev. G. C. Noyes, of Evanston, was elected Moderator, and D. S. Johnson and A. G. Wilson, clerks. There is quite a full attendance and great interest.

Presbyterian Synod of Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16.—The Presbyterian Synod of Michigan again assembled in the First Presbyterian Church this evening. The opening sermon was delivered by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. James H. Pierson, of Ionia, from 1 Epistle Timothy, iv., 3. Seventy-four ministers and thirty elders were present; as many more are expected to arrive to-morrow. The Rev. Mr. Gatesbury was elected Moderator for the ensuing year, and will take the chair at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Pastoral Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 16.—Father Hennessey, the well-known Catholic priest of this city, has resigned his pastoral charge on account of ill-health.

Baltimore and the Evangelical Alliance.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—The invitation to the Evangelical Alliance to a formal reception in this city was declined for want of time. Several delegates accepted the invitation of the German Protestants, and last night made addresses at the St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Judge Friedman and the jury in the Superior Court to-day tried the suit of Charlotte Gilbert, colored, against the New York & Charleston Steamship Company, claiming $10,000 damages for being excluded from the stateroom of the steamer Manhattan, in 1870. Plaintiff obtained a verdict in her favor for $75.

MICHIGAN'S CONSTITUTION PERFECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 16.—The Constitutional Commission, after sitting thirty-nine days, adjourned this morning. The engrossed articles were signed, and will be submitted to the Governor by a committee consisting of Chairman Cutcheon, Judge Withey, and Messrs. Jerome and Pond. The Commission adjourned subject to a call from the Chairman, though it is not likely that it will be called together again. Many of the members left town to-day.

POLITICAL.

Democratic-Liberal Nominations in Fond du Lac County, Wis.

Ticket Nominated by the Kane County, Ill., Farmers.

Democratic and Liberal Convention of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 16.—The Democratic-Liberal County and Eighteenth Senatorial Conventions met in this city to-day. The Hon. J. Dobbs, of Ripon, was chosen Chairman of the County Convention, and T. F. Strong Secretary. They were the most notable conventions ever held here before. Every town and city were represented in the County Convention, and among the delegates were nearly all the leading Democrats, and many of the Liberals, of Fond du Lac County. The contest was between the Eldridge faction and another having at its head such men as Gen. E. S. Bragg, Col. Orvis, the Hon. J. W. Hall, the Hon. N. Klotz, and many other eminent men of the party. Before the nominations were made, Gen. Bragg read the preamble and resolutions, from which the following are selected:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this Convention that men who think alike and desire to accomplish the same ends should act in concert, irrespective of former political associations or party names; that party names are no longer significant of principle, and party organization has become a mere means of coercion at the bidding of leaders who control its machinery; that venality and corruption are not confined to the representative men of either of the old organizations, but have received the protection of each, until both have earned the hearty execration of the people; that the well-played farce of antagonism before the public eye, and a fraternal division of the spoils behind the scenes, in which the party leaders have been engaged, should be brought to an end; that monopolies have been fostered and encouraged at the expense of the working-classes, until the suppliants for aid and protection have become so strong that, relying on money power, they defy the people and outrage their rights; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cease to recognize the binding force of either of the so-called Democratic or Republican organizations.

That we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of the State and National Governments.

That we are in favor of the freedom of the ballot, uninterfered with by the Federal Government through its officials or its bayonets.

That the office of President should be limited to a single term.

That the jurisdiction of the United States Courts should not be extended, but that the Bankrupt law, and all laws enabling corporations to transfer causes from State to Federal judiciary, when forbidden by State laws, should be repealed.

That the monopoly of banking on Government securities should cease, and a system of free banking thereon, with the necessary protection to depositors and bill-holders, be substituted in its stead.

That we favor a speedy return to specie payment.

That we are opposed to a tariff for protection.

That we are opposed to all gifts of public lands or of the public credit to railroad or other corporations.

That we are opposed to all partnerships or connections in business between the United States Treasury and bankers, brokers, or syndicates, under whatever guise they may assume.

That the members who passed the Back-Salary law, and the President who approved it, together with those who did not vote for, but accepted the benefit of it, are alike deserving of our condemnation, and no longer deserving our support.

That the professed contrition of such as hope longer to remain representatives of the people by returning what they took, and expected to keep, instead of restoring confidence in them, adds pusillanimity to their former offense.

That it is the exclusive province of the State through which railroads run within the borders of each, respectively, to define and limit the rates for the carrying of passengers and freight, and to prevent any unjust discrimination by a combination between such railroads; and that our State Legislature should promptly pass such laws as will secure these ends.

That all corporations within this State should pay taxes on their property on the same basis and at the same rate that individuals living where such property is situated are obliged to pay on their private property.

That the present laws authorizing the payment of licenses in lieu of taxes is an unjust discrimination in favor of corporations, and should be repealed, or so amended as to make the rate of taxation between corporations and individuals equal.

That we will support no man for office who does not entertain these principles, and whose character is not an assurance that he will, if elected, use his influence to carry them into effect.

That we invite all who agree with us in sentiment to co-operate with us, and, under the banner of Anti-Monopoly, make war against rings and corruption for economy, honesty, and reform.

While the adherents of Grabber Eldridge, whose home is Fond du Lac, squirmed at the censure of his course in helping through the salary-steal, a large majority of the delegates applauded loudly, and the platform was adopted.

Gen. Ed. Bragg, the author of the platform, needs no introduction to the people of Wisconsin. He is a prominent lawyer, entered the war as Captain, won the stars of a Brigadier, commanded the Iron Brigade, was once a candidate for Congress, was State Senator two years, was the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General two years ago, and has always been a leading Democrat. His willingness to sever his connection with the old party, and take a leading part in the reform Anti-Monopoly movement, will induce thousands of old Hunker Democrats to follow him, and prove a death-blow to the further aspirations of Grabber Eldridge, who has so long misrepresented this district in Congress.

The Hon. Nicholas Klotz was nominated for Sheriff by 45 votes, against 42 for the Hon. R. M. Lewis.

In the Eighteenth Senatorial District, the Hon. A. C. Whiting, who was indorsed by a large meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry last Tuesday, was nominated for the Senate.

D. W. Aiken was nominated for School Superintendent.

There is great rejoicing among the friends of the reform movement over the nominations and platform.

The Reformers of the Twentieth Senatorial District hold their Convention to-morrow, and it is given out that Senator Wagner will be nominated.

The Farmers of Ford County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Oct. 16.—The farmers of Ford County met at the Court-House to-day. W. Lewis was chosen Chairman and Bruce McCormick Secretary. Capt. H. P. Beach, Farmers' candidate for County Judge, was introduced, and, in a clear, earnest manner, presented his views on the reform movement. Capt. Beach is a talented young lawyer, and was one of the first to espouse the Farmers' Movement in this county. He was a life-long Republican, and served four years in the Union army. On the other hand, the chronic Republican office-holders' candidate for Judge was a fierce Democrat until two years ago, when he deserted his fellows to get in the winning crowd.

The Hon. S. M. Smith then, in his usual forcible manner, riveted the attention of the people in a two hours' speech. Extensive preparations had been made for a grand demonstration, but a steady rain interfered, and yet the court-room was crowded with farmers. The office-holders' party in this county seek to win by using the argument that this is a Democratic move; but as two-thirds of the delegates in the nominating Convention were Republicans, and the nominees were all Republicans, this charge is of no avail.

Kane County (Ill.) Farmers' Ticket.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Kane County Farmers' ticket is as follows: Probate Judge, John W. Ranstead, Elgin; County Treasurer, A. N. Chapman, Big Rock; County Clerk, John C. Sherwin, Aurora; Superintendent of County Schools, C. E. Mann, St. Charles.

SALE OF GOLD-DUST COLTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—At L. L. Dorsey's sale of Gold-Dust colts at Eden Farm to-day there was a large attendance. Thirty-eight colts were sold, averaging per head $340, two stallions bringing $1,700 and $1,850 respectively.

TO BE HANGED.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Michael Donohue was sentenced this morning to be hanged on the 10th of December for the murder of a fellow-convict at the Auburn State Prison, on the 22d of May last.

SUICIDE.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 16.—The *Appeal's* special from Sardis, Miss., gives particulars of the probable suicide of John Gater, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., recently of Memphis, found dead in a room at a hotel, with a bottle of laudanum near by.

COTTON CLASSIFICATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The Augusta Cotton Exchange has conformed its cotton classification to that of New York. Heretofore it corresponded with Liverpool.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 16.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee held a meeting at the Opera-House this morning, Gen. Sherman presiding. The President and suite spent half an hour on 'Change at noon by invitation of the Board of Trade.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Admiral Loda, having taken his squadron to Gibraltar for coal, without consulting the Government, has been removed from his command. The Minister of Marine, Senor Oreiro, is now in command, and will take the squadron to Cartagena at once. The armament and crew of the Saragossa were materially strengthened while at Gibraltar.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The Minister of Marine reviewed the fleet at Gibraltar to-day, and transferred the command to Vice-Admiral Chicarro. A naval court-martial has been ordered to investigate the conduct of Vice-Admiral Lobo, who was removed from the command of the fleet.

LONDON, Oct. 17—5 a. m.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cartagena on the 13th inst., says on that day the insurgent squadron sailed out to attack the Government fleet, when Admiral Lobo ordered a retreat, and was pursued for over an hour.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The deputation which met Count de Chambord on the 12th inst. is expected in Paris to-day. The details of the conference are unknown, but it is believed that the negotiations failed.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The rumor of difficulties between France and Italy is false. Chevalier Negra merely returned to Italy on leave of absence.

MM. About and Herve have been fined 200 francs each for fighting a duel.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Delegates to the Assembly are beginning to arrive in the city. Numberless contradictory rumors are in circulation about the action to be taken by the different parties at the reopening of the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The sale of the *Siecle* in the public streets has been forbidden, on account of its having published M. Gambetta's recent speech at Perigueux.

M. Bourdeille, Deputy Mayor of Perigueux, has been suspended during two months from exercising his offices, for having allowed M. Gambetta to speak at the banquet on Sunday evening without making any protest.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Advices from South America report that the insurgents of Entrerarias have been signally defeated. A whole battalion mutinied against the rebel leaders, Lopez and Jordan, and submitted to the Federal authority.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—The O'Conor Don, in an address to his constituents last night, favored Home Rule, and denounced the Federal plan. He declared that the federated States of North America were only kept together by force of arms.

RAILROADS, PANICS & CREDIT MOBILIERS.

How They Dovetail Together.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Western railway enterprises have been discussed rather freely in connection with the recent panic, and from the facility with which the various writers on the Metropolitan press have attributed all existing evils to the railway expansion of the West, it is evident the facts are not duly considered, as they appear to Western men. It is not true that the West is too full of railroads; it is not true that existing railways in the West are equal to the business that is offered to them. The combined railway facilities between the lakes and the States bordering upon and west of the Mississippi are inadequate to the present demands upon them for transportation. The difficulty is not in the excess of railways in the West.

The farmers of the West feel that they have abundant reason to complain that while the railway companies are unable to transport their products to the Eastern markets during the same year in which they are grown and harvested, the hitherto exorbitant freight tariffs have recently been largely increased. In a Milwaukee paper of a recent date a long communication appeared from an "Eastern Director of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company," who generously applies the epithet of "Communists," and complains that investments in Western railways, and especially in that road, have not been remunerative, and insists that, in order to save them from utter bankruptcy, the increase in freight tariffs is absolutely necessary. He says:

> To go on and do business as we have been doing for two years past, is to sacrifice the property intrusted to us by the stockholders—to abandon it to its mortgage creditors.
>
> We can only keep this large property for the stockholders by getting increased net earnings, which can only be obtained by reducing operative expenses where it is possible, and largely increasing our gross earnings.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia have a deep interest in the solution of the question at issue, touching the best means for securing the relief desired by the farmers of the West; and, if the capitalists of the Eastern States and of Europe will acquaint themselves with the real facts, they will co-operate with the people of the West in correcting the great evil that stands in the way of an adjustment. No man in the West will presume to ask any man in the East to convey, transfer, warehouse, or sell produce at less than a fair remuneration for investment of capital, time, and labor. But the question presented for public consideration is simply whether the freight tariffs shall be so adjusted as to yield dividends upon twice or thrice the actual cost of the railways. The capitalists in the East, who loan their money or invest in the bonds and stocks of these railway companies, as well as the producers of the staple products in the West, are interested in ascertaining how far their mutual interests are jeopardized and violated by the avarice and cupidity of "construction companies," composed of Directors and officers of the railway companies, by means of which ordinary Western railways, costing only about $17,000 per mile, including right of way, grading, and iron, from the basis of an issue of bonds and stock, to $30,000, $40,000, $50,000, and $60,000 per mile, with an extra issue of bonds for rolling-stock, etc.

If the statement of the "Eastern Director of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company," in the Milwaukee paper, is true, that under the freight tariffs that existed previous to Sept. 15, 1873, his investments were not remunerative, is it not a fair inference that the interest and dividends have heretofore been paid from the proceeds of sales of bonds? Or shall the people of the West take the other explanation, which implies that not the least of their sins is base ingratitude to the benevolent stockholders and Directors, who have been so unselfish as to operate 1,500 miles of railroad at a steady loss for several years to aid the farmers in getting the crops to markets?

Without solving that conundrum it might not be improper for the farmers of the West and the capitalists of the East to unite in asking one simple question, which, if correctly answered, may give some light on freights and dividends. Will any Director or officer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company deny that one or more Directors and officers of that corporation are stockholders, Directors, or officers of a "construction company," composed of a few persons who control and derive large benefits from contracts, which render their connection with both companies desirable and remunerative? If this question can be answered in the negative, there should be some correction in the records of the United States Courts in which cases are now pending between those two Companies and the People, in which decisions have recently been rendered by Judges Drummond and Hopkins, on applications for injunction against the location and construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at a point above LaCrosse, which is declared by a Board of United States Engineers, composed of Col. McComb, Gen. Weitzel, and Col. Merrill, duly convened under laws of Congress, to be dangerous and prejudicial to commerce and navigation, and unsuited to the needs of other railways that are equally entitled to consideration.

Nor is this condition of railway affairs limited to that particular railway. The "construction company" is now part and parcel of nearly all modern railway schemes, and, while ordinary stockholders and bondholders are innocent and unsophisticatedly ignorant of the "inner circle's" transactions, the chosen men who are looked up to for counsel, advice, example, and direction, and who are prohibited by all railroad charters from being interested in contracts, often become under the associated evils of a "construction company," the very men, of all others, who are absorbing the vitality and resources of railway enterprises. Dividend-day arrives and the Directors face the stockholders with funds either derived from recent sales of bonds or from exorbitant freight-tariffs that have been so adjusted as to cover twice or thrice the first cost of the roads; or lay the blame to the rebellious farmers of the West, who are accused of having combined to deprive capital invested in railways of fair remuneration.

Under the operation of this sort of iniquity is it surprising that bondholders occasionally find themselves only stockholders?

It is quite unnecessary for the Congressional Committee to travel around the country in pursuit of information that will lead to the discovery of the real seat of difficulty in regard to transportation, if the Chairman of that Committee, who is a Minnesotian, will call the attention of the public to one fact that probably has not escaped his cognizance, for it is very well known in the Northwest that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been phlebotomized upon the most gigantic scale by a select ring of adventurers and speculators, some of whom have been suddenly translated from poverty to affluence through their connection with that road or Company. Upon one contract alone, a certain "construction company," having its headquarters in Minnesota, is credited with having divided $1,200,000 profit, thus yielding a round $100,000 to each of its twelve members.

Every railway in the West, if honestly administered, will yield a good dividend on its actual cost.

The entire West is suffering for larger, better, and cheaper facilities for transportation to the sea-board. In addition to all existing and contemplated railways, the country needs that great national system of inter-State water communication which was so judiciously brought to the notice of Congress last December by the President of the United States. But the country also needs that these great avenues of commerce shall be so managed as to promote and not to oppress industry or endanger capital.

A WESTERN MAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1873.

EXCELLENT BUTTER FROM A NEW SOURCE.

Some of our readers may have noticed an item going the rounds of the press, stating that a process had been discovered to make a fine quality of butter from the fat of cattle. Those who have any knowledge of chemistry will see in the statement, at a glance, an element of probability; for they know that some of the constituents forming the fat of cattle and butter are, in some respects, the same. The ingredients of the fat taken from the internal organs of an ox or cow, as given us by Prof. Alfred Paraf, the discoverer of the process of making butter from fat, are as follows: 60 per cent of oleomargarine, or oleine as one calls it; 33 per cent of stearine, and 7 per cent of scrap, the membrane that surrounds the fat. The oleine is the oily part of fat, part of which is stowed away in the system, and part, in the cow, is attracted to the udder, mixed with water, and is given as natural milk.

The processes by which the different elements of the fat are extracted—as any one can see by visiting the establishment of the Company, Nos. 241 and 247 East Broadway, New York—are exceedingly simple. The fat, as soon as may be after the animal is slaughtered, is spread out on a platform, and carefully and thoroughly washed. The animal heat must be got out of it as soon as possible, for any considerable delay is sure to injure the product. It is then run through a machine similar to our sausage-cutters, and ground thoroughly at the rate of 1,200 pounds an hour. In this condition it is white as the driven snow, and is immediately thrown into vats, which also contain about a foot of water. The entire mass is then raised to the temperature of blood-heat (110 degrees Fahrenheit) by a coil of steam-pipe placed in the water. Men are kept constantly stirring it for half an hour; then it is allowed to settle, and, in a few minutes, all the little pieces of membrane and scrap sink to the bottom, while the fat, or rather the pure stearine and oleine, float on the water. This is gathered off and placed in another vat to cool, and, when about the consistency of lard, is wrapped in cloths (about 3 pounds in each wrapper), and subjected to presses of tremendous power. As the pressure is applied, the oleine oozes through the cloths, and is conveyed by little troughs, similar to those of a cider mill, to another tub. In this state it looks like the clearest olive oil. Any little dust or other impurity which before may have escaped is here separated, and the oil flows like the purest honey. The stearine, amounting to 33 per cent, remains in the clothe. This is sold to the candle-manufacturer, and, as it is much superior to tallow for his purposes, commands a higher figure,—about 11 cents per pound.

The oleine is next conveyed by a tube to the churning-room, where the final operation takes place. This apartment is about 18 feet square, with double walls (the space between being filled with saw-dust), and resembles a large refrigerator. A rack containing a dozen or twenty cakes of ice is suspended from the ceiling, so that the cold air in descending keeps the temperature always low. A number of Blanchard churns are arranged along one side of the room, into each of which is introduced 15 pounds of the oleine, together with 2 quarts of pure sweet milk, and ⅜ of an ounce of annetto, used for coloring. The churns are then set in motion, and kept at a uniform speed for seventeen or eighteen minutes, when they are stopped. A most agreeable perfume becomes apparent as the covers are lifted, and you are invited to test the quality of the butter, for butter it really is now. You pronounce it excellent, and express a desire to see it finished. Ice-water is then thrown in the churn, when the butter gathers, and is placed on a large table, where it is settled and thoroughly worked. By this process the milk is all extracted, and in a few minutes you have before you as delicious butter as you ever tasted, which, two-and-a-half hours previous, had been a portion of a living animal, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter"—not fancy, but grass. On weighing the butter, you are surprised to find an actual gain in each churn of 1½ pounds, equal to 10 per cent, since it left its oily state; yet such is the fact.

The butter, now being finished, is firmly packed in tubs and firkins, like those used by our best farmers, and is ready for market.

It is said that the Fifth-Avenue Hotel and the Cunard steamers now use this butter, and the demand far exceeds the supply.

The stearine is sold to the candle-makers, and makes a very fine article of candles, though not quite equal to those made from the sperm-whale. The 7 per cent of scrap is readily transformed into pure white gelatine, and is valuable for several culinary purposes; so that the entire fat of the animal is made available for domestic use. The annatto used for coloring, we are assured, is a vegetable product, and perfectly harmless.

We need scarcely add that, should this discovery equal expectations,—and it certainly gives good promise that it will do so,—a new and most important addition will soon be made to the wealth of the city. A peculiarity is, that the butter is equally good made from any member of the bovine family; and, as more cattle are slaughtered here than anywhere else, sweet, good butter will soon be found upon all our tables, and thousands of pounds will be daily shipped in all directions, to delight the palates of less-favored regions. It is simply for this reason that we call attention to the subject.

Mr. Forceps' Experiment.

From the Danbury News.

We recently published an item to the effect that amusement for the home circle could be obtained by setting up a stick in a basin of water, and placing a spider on top of the stick. The amusement consists in watching the spider throw a strand of web to the edge of the basin, and by it crawl on shore. It is a pretty experiment, we have been told. Mr. Forceps tried it Sunday afternoon. He made the arrangements complete. Then he caught a spider, a big fellow, and put it on the top of the stick. He did it for the amusement of the whole family, but they having neglected to answer his calls, the thing was fixed without their presence, and he was in quite a flurry of excitement getting them together. His wife was up stairs trying to think where she had put the pillow-cases for the front bed-room, and was not exactly in the humor of spider-watching; but he tried a little vigorous language, and she came down. Then he hunted up his daughter Julia, who was at the gate with a young gentleman. He brought them in, looking anxiously at the spider, who had not yet moved, thank heaven, and commenting in a surprised manner at the singular lack of appreciation on the part of his family. Then he plunged into a back room where his son Adolphus was making a sloop, and called him. But Adolphus didn't care to see a spider, and the impatient and sorely-tried parent was obliged to take him by the collar and jerk him out into the dining-room, and cuff him on the head two or three times before the young man felt a yearning to look into the intricacies of the experiment. Having got them all together, Mr. Forceps got down on his knees, feeling the full weight of his responsibility in the matter, and eyed the spider with painful intensity. A half hour passed, still the spider did not move. Mrs. Forceps was suddenly struck with an idea. "There!" she exclaimed—Forceps looked up eagerly—"I'll bet those pillow-cases are in the chest in the back bed-room," she added. Mr. Forceps grated his teeth, and turned again to the spider. "I'll bet he's asleep," volunteered Adolphus. Mr. Forceps intimated that he would split any one open who took the wager, and silence was again restored. Still the spider did not stir. It is likely it had not seen the item in the papers, and didn't know what was expected of it. Mr. Forceps grew more nervous and impatient every moment. The longer the spider delayed moving, the harder Mr. Forceps stared at it. He was thus engaged when Mrs. Forceps emitted a sharp cry, and he looked up just in time to save himself. Adolphus, with the knife he had used on the sloop in his hand, had become so oppressed by the magnitude of the experiment that he had actually fallen asleep, and, losing his balance, he struck against his mother, and bounded thence over into the midst of the group, the knife describing a circle in its descent, and in a direct line with the back of Mr. Forceps' skull. He looked up just in time to save himself, but not the experiment. The unhappy youth went down in the basin with a crash, knocking the contents over the family, and driving the point of the stick into his father's knee. The shock awoke him, and, with that instinct peculiar to boys, he apprehended a disturbance, and darted out of the house. The old gentleman went directly to his room, took off his clothes and went to bed, leaving Mrs. Forceps to clean up the muss, and explain to those who cared to know that the house would look like a hog-pen in spite of all her efforts.

NOVEL HOMICIDE.

A Man Butchered in a Drawing-Room in the Presence of Ladies.

From the New Orleans Times, Oct. 8.

At 8 o'clock last evening Mr. Henry Armand was sitting in the parlor of the residence No. 119 Royal street, conversing with Mrs. Teichart and her two daughters concerning the dengue fever and the health of the city during the past summer, at five minutes past 8 o'clock Mr. Armand was lying on the landing at the head of the stairs with three bullets in his head, a corpse. In that short interval the room had been entered by an infuriated man, who, exclaiming in a loud voice, "How dare you insult me?" presented a pistol at the unfortunate victim's head, and fired one shot. There was a struggle, a scuffle, near the parlor door. Armand was shoved into a corner; three other shots were fired; the hapless being staggered into the hall and fell, and his assailant, Sam Williams, ran down-stairs.

After some delay, our reporter had an opportunity of seeing Mrs. Teichart, and subjoined is her statement, as nearly as he can remember:

"Both Williams and Mr. Armand have boarded at my house, but the latter gentleman left about six months ago, and I had not seen him before to-night for at least a month. Since he left, I have seen very little of him, and he apparently just dropped in this evening to make a call. At that time, Mr. Williams was up-stairs in his room on the third floor, but came down just at the time when Mr. Armand was coming up-stairs. They met on the stairs, the first flight, and near the turn, and Mr. Williams apparently impeding Mr. Armand's way, the latter gentleman asked him to permit him to pass. Williams failed to do this, and Armand, taking him by the arm, shoved him down several steps, exclaiming: 'Get out of my way.' Williams made no apparent remonstrance at the time, and Mr. Armand coming into the parlor bade us good evening, and took a seat. He had not been in the parlor more than five minutes, when Williams came in. His manner was excited, but as the parlor door was open, his entrance did not attract particular attention. He walked straight up to Mr. Armand, drawing a pistol as he came, and with the question: 'Why did you insult me?' fired. The first shot struck him in the left ear, and passed into the wall immediately behind him. Armand sprang to his feet and caught Williams by the shoulders, and the two scuffled across the room to the door opening to the hall. I think that Williams fired another shot as Armand rose, but I was so excited that I am not certain. While they were scuffling, I caught hold of one of the men, exclaiming, 'You'll be hung for this.' I think it was Williams I caught, and it was him I spoke to, but I do not remember. When they reached the corner near the door, where the partition in the arch reaches the wall, Armand fell, and Williams, standing over him, fired two shots. After this, Williams disengaged himself, ran through the hall and down-stairs, and Armand, staggering after him, fell where you see him now. Williams was intoxicated on Sunday, but I do know whether he has been drinking since or not."

Williams succeeded in reaching the front door, and ran several steps, when he was seized by Mr. J. B. Tusson, a citizen, who at once turned him over to the police.

WOMANS' CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Woman's Congress attracted a large audience to-day, and many masculines had seats on the platform. Mrs. Cooper Bristol read a paper on "Enlightened Motherhood." Free discussion followed, and strong ground was taken against infanticide. One woman asserted that it was not the business of every married couple to have children; and another, who persisted in telling too plainly all that she knew about infanticide, was repeatedly called to order and admonished.

WIFE MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 16.—Jacob Daub shot his wife deliberately this afternoon with a shot-gun while sitting in his back porch. After she fell dead he remained, gun in hand, till 6 o'clock, when his son came home, and Daub was arrested. He said she had been unfaithful, and should have been shot long ago.

MARRIAGES.

TOWNSEND—HEALY—In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Grogan, Mr. William Townsend and Miss Mary Healy.

DEATHS.

WARD—In this city, Oct. 15, Mrs. Ellen M. Ward, wife of the Rev. William Hayes Ward, of "The Independent," New York City.

The remains will be taken East for interment.

CORBIN—In this city, Oct. 16, 1873, Elwood G., only child of George E. and Josephine Corbin, aged 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral to-day at 9:30 a. m., from No. 201 Michigan-av.

ROBERTS—On Oct. 16, Mary Thomas, infant daughter of James H. and Susan M. Roberts.

Funeral from their residence, 144 Thirty-first-st., on Saturday, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited.

D'ANGELO—On Oct. 16, at 1 p. m., Girolamo D'Angelo, aged 34 years.

The funeral will leave 96 South Green-st. at 10 o'clock to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Rich Parlor and Chamber suits, Library and Dining-Room Furniture, Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Pianos, China Dinner and Toilet Sets, Plated Ware, Crockery, Fine Oil Paintings and Chromos, and

Full Assortment of Household Goods

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 18, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

At Salesroom 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Fair Horses, Grocery Wagon and Harness, Top Buggy, and Jump-Seat Wagon,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock, at Salesrooms, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,

SPECIAL SALE OF

Dry Goods & Notions

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 204 and 206 East Madison-st. We have orders to close many consignments, and hold this Special sale for that purpose. A rare chance for buyers, as the stock is all desirable and complete in seasonable goods.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

New and Second-Hand Furniture,

On Saturday, Oct. 18, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

A large assortment of Rich Goods, which must be sold to pay advances.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Chromos, Chromos, Chromos.

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Evening, at 7 o'clock,

At 337 West Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen,

337 Elegant German, French, English, and American Chromos, to be sold without reserve, and the sale to continue every evening till all are sold.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,

195 and 197 Randolph-st.

Extensive Sale on SATURDAY, Oct. 18, at 9½ a. m., of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Carpets, Stoves, Mattresses, Show Cases, Harnesses, &c., &c.

WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

Special attention given to Outside Sales.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,

West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st., on Saturday, at 9:30 a. m. They sell AT AUCTION new and second-hand furniture of every description, including marble-top chamber sets, and fine parlor suits, carpets, cooking and heating stoves, new harness, etc.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Regular Friday's Sale

At our New and Spacious Salesroom,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

Consisting of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Mirrors, Pictures, and a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods, etc.,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock,

A Nearly New Billiard Table,

With Balls complete. Sold by order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

The Regular Friday's Sale

AT ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

Embraces an immense stock of General New and Second-Hand Housekeeping Goods, over 100 Stoves, 18 crates Crockery in open lots, Blankets, Bedding, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

OIL PAINTINGS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF

Oil Paintings,

BY

Leading American and Foreign Artists,

At 295 STATE-ST.,

Cor. of Van Buren, under St. James Hotel.

Commencing Saturday Evening, 18th Inst.

This is the largest collection of Pictures ever offered in Chicago, and the sale will be positively unreserved.

Also, a great variety of choice Engravings and Chromos.

Sale will commence Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and will be continued Monday and Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and in the evenings at 7.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

250 LOTS

FOR SALE BY

AUCTION.

EXCHANGE YOUR BANK ACCOUNT FOR A LOT AT

RIDGELAWN,

Situated equi-distant between NORWOOD PARK and PARK RIDGE (and formerly known as CANFIELD), on the C. & N. W. R. R., being on high ground, 6 FEET ABOVE CHICAGO, thus affording easy drainage.

Will be sold at Auction, ON THE GROUND, Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1873, at 2½ o'clock.

This Property, having been out of the market for several years, is now resubdivided, and for the first time offered FOR SALE in lots [illegible] feet each. Come and secure your first choice of A LOT. [illegible]

Altogether, "RIDGELAWN" offers many attractions to parties seeking a pleasant home near Chicago, where you can have all the conveniences of city life with the fresh country air.

THE TITLE TO THIS PROPERTY IS PERFECT. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

TERMS EASY, one-quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent, or $10 a month until paid, or 10 per cent discount for ALL CASH.

A DEPOSIT of $25 required on each lot at time of sale.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Northwestern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 2 o'clock, returning immediately after sale.

For further information, plats, etc., apply to CURTIS & KELLOGG, 6 Madison-st., or of LINGLE & DALLOW, or W. C. RADEAU, 132 Dearborn-st., or ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GRAND OPENING

REAL ESTATE SALE

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

We have received positive instructions from R. F. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve the following valuable property: [illegible]

The Title to this Property is Perfect.

Full printed abstracts furnished.

Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.

Parties having money in savings-banks which have not suspended can make their first payment by their books.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Call and Examine the Largest and Best Assortment of Household Goods ever offered at Auction.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock, Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, [illegible] dozen Polished Shovels (to close), [illegible] crates of W. G. Crockery, [illegible] Extension Tables, Glassware, 1 Piano, 1 Reed Organ, 1 Melodeon.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Open and Top Buggies, ½ Road Wagon, Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 9:30 a. m., large line of Furniture, New and Second-hand Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Bedsteads, Chairs, Lounges, Marble-Top and Ex. Tables, Bureaus, Commodes, &c., &c. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

Cash advances on consignments.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 9:30 A. M.,

Household Goods and General Merchandise, Carpets, Stoves, Marble-Top Sets, Beds and Bedding, Parlor Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, Mattresses, Show-Cases, Office-Desks, Chairs, Toilet Sets, [illegible] Ware, Cutlery, China, Crockery, and General [illegible]

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.